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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37
Yauwatt ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.16	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44
Shatin ...Dep.	6.55	—	—	9.34	10.26	12.19	1.31	—	—	4.54
Taipei ...Dep.	7.05	—	—	9.44	10.36	12.29	1.41	—	—	5.04
TaipeiMarketDep.	7.15	—	—	9.54	10.46	12.39	1.51	—	—	5.14
Fanning ...Dep.	7.25	—	—	10.04	10.56	12.49	2.01	—	—	5.24
Shinghui ...Dep.	7.35	—	—	10.14	11.06	12.59	2.11	—	—	5.34
Shinghui ...Arr.	7.45	8.40	8.08	10.24	11.16	13.09	2.21	3.18	3.40	5.44
Shinghui ...Arr.	7.55	8.43	8.11	10.34	11.26	13.19	2.31	3.28	3.50	5.54
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	8.40	—	—	8.30
Shinghui ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.15	—	—	8.50	—	—	8.40
Shinghui ...Arr.	7.14	8.01	10.18	10.49	11.09	11.40	8.00	4.17	4.45	5.52
Fanning ...Dep.	7.24	8.11	10.28	10.59	11.19	11.50	8.10	4.27	4.55	6.02
TaipeiMarketDep.	7.34	8.21	10.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	10.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shinghui ...Dep.	7.54	8.41	10.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shinghui ...Arr.	8.04	8.51	11.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yauwatt ...Dep.	8.14	9.01	11.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.24	9.11	11.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	10.15	8.20	6.15
Shinghui ...Dep.	7.55	10.25	8.30	6.25
Shinghui ...Arr.	8.40	11.10	4.15	7.10
Shinghui ...Dep.	8.15	—	8.00	5.00
Fanning ...Arr.	7.10	—	8.55	5.55

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REPORTED SOVIET'S BID FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

FREE STATE GOVERNMENT'S DENIAL.

BELFAST, June 4th.

A categorical denial is authorised by the Free State Government of an extraordinary story of negotiations between German agents of Soviet Russia and the Southern Irish authorities for the purchase of arms handed over to the Dublin Government by Great Britain, the deal being part of a Moscow plot to embroil the Northern Chinese forces in a quarrel with England.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Justice, stated last night that the story was utter nonsense. Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister for External Affairs, also stated that the report was baseless. The report is ridiculed in official and unofficial circles in Dublin.

"German Agents."

A "special correspondent in yesterday's Weekly Despatch wrote: "I am able to-day to reveal details of an extensive plot engineered from Moscow with the object of deceiving the Northern or anti-Communist army in China into the belief that the British Government are providing arms for the Southern Communist troops of Mr. Chen."

"During the past few days two German international adventurers, with American passports, have been engaged in Dublin in negotiating the purchasing of 20,000 British rifles and 30,000,000 rounds of ammunition which were handed over to the Irish Free State Government at the time the Free State came into being.

"The deal was commissioned by the Soviet authorities in Moscow. They were aware that the rifles and ammunition in question were available for purchase in Dublin, and approached a notorious German firm who for years have been engaged in illicit gun-running and are regarded as being the world's leading concern in this sphere of activity.

"It was conveyed to this firm by Moscow that unlimited cash resources would be available for the deal, and that the expenses of the persons carrying it through would not be questioned.

"The rifles—short magazine Lee Enfields—complete with bayonets—and the ammunition were not required by the Cantonese forces for the ordinary purposes of warfare alone.

"Those forces are abundantly supplied with arms, but in view of the possibility of an impending Communist rout and of the consequent surrender of weapons to Moscow, with its incorrigible subtlety, determined that a considerable proportion of those surrendered should be British, and that it should appear that they were furnished to Mr. Chen's forces by the British Government, who, as is well known from the statements of Sir Austen Chamberlain, have endeavoured to preserve a strict neutrality towards all combatant parties within the Chinese borders."

"Agents Left For Belfast."

After giving further details, the writer adds:

"In any case, the Irish Free State Government have been under the impression that the rifles and ammunition were destined for a South American republic, and were completely in the dark as to the part played by Moscow in the transaction.

"I am in a position to state that the deal is on the point of completion, and that the armament agents have left for Belfast with the object of securing further British arms now in possession of the Northern Government and the Ulster Volunteers.

"The agents are prepared to pay another £100,000 in cash for these arms, but it is considered unlikely that they will be successful."—Northern Whig.

OUTWITTING THE "REDS." CLEVER RUSE AT A LONDON MEETING.

SPEAKER'S SHOCK FOR AUDIENCE.

"Hands Off China—Come and Hear the Truth."

Thus read a notice of a meeting in the Daily Herald. Some of the London "Reds" went, but the truth was not what they expected. The meeting was held at one of the most popular Communist meeting-places in Holborn. At 8.30 p.m. the hall was filled with what appeared to be a varied selection—about 60 in all—of our homebred revolutionaries. A woman "comrade" was in the chair, and shortly after the time the meeting was due to commence the speaker rose.

He was introduced as "Comrade Glondilling" from the Clyde. At the beginning of his speech the audience was treated to the usual "Red" claptrap about the "Harsh hand of British Imperialism," "Child Slaves," and so on, and the audience seemed to like it.

The Mask Off.

Then the speaker paused. "Yes," he said, "Hands Off China." But whose hands? "Who the dirty hands of Red Russia!" he exclaimed with emphasis.

To say that the audience gasped is a mild description of the effect. Several appeared to think that they had not heard rightly.

Then the speaker continued: "You have just been listening for some minutes to the kind of Communist rubbish which is served up daily as dope for the British working man. Now, perhaps for the first time in your lives, you would like to hear the truth."

Here the audience gasped, and some rose to protest, but without avail. When quiet had been restored the speaker proceeded to a brief, but excellent, exposition of the real situation in China, together with some interesting details about the sinister work of the Moscow Reds.

A few attempts to shout the speaker down were made, but, strange as it may seem, some of this exceedingly "proletarian" audience seemed to want to hear the speech.

National Anthem.

At last the speaker sat down amid a mixture of boos and cheers. The Chairman rose and announced that the meeting would close with the National Anthem.

As if by magic, some twelve or fifteen of the supposed "Reds" suddenly produced badges and were revealed as members of the British Fascists. The National Anthem was sung despite the efforts of the "Reds" to drown it with the "Red Flag," and then the Fascists, who were scowled at, distributed pamphlets called "The Reds in China," and departed, leaving behind them dazed-looking Communists, who had been "sold" as truly as Comrade Cook sold the miners.

STARTLING CHINESE FASHIONS!

PROHIBITED IN PEKING.

LEGS AND ARMS EXPOSED.

PEKING, June 25th.

Public announcement has been issued by the Superintendent of Police, prohibiting the wearing of "queer clothing." In this proclamation the Chief of Police points out that a fine will be imposed upon all women who adorn themselves in unusual garb.

The reformer in the Police Yamen further states that "women and girls of this city are doing this time and time again. When it first started, these 'odd garments' were only worn by women from the houses of ill-fame, but now the craze has spread to the point where even women and girls of culture wear sleeves above the elbow and skirts exposing their entire legs. Their flesh is barely covered with thinly woven fabrics and not only ankles but elbows are in full view. This custom is not of Chinese making nor of Western creation and all thus appearing in public are neither women nor men."

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Commemoration of the Restoration of the Republic of China. Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: "Cheer O," concert, 7.30 p.m.; "Better 'Ole," Whist drive, 7 p.m.; Shamshuipo Camp, Concert by "J-pans," 7 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "In the Name of Love."
World Theatre: "Our Hospitality."
Star Theatre: "The Making of O'Malley" (matinees only).
Wilbur Players present "Rain," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Carnarvonshire). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Automedon), 2.30 p.m.; Canada, America, etc., Europe via Victoria B.C., and Europe via Siberia (President Grant), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.

Extraordinary General Meeting, H.K. Amusements, Ltd., Queen's Theatre, noon.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: "Cheer O," Whist drive, 7.30 p.m.; "Better 'Ole," Concert by "Squeakettes," 7 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. moonlight picnic, Repulse Bay. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "In the Name of Love."
World Theatre: "Our Hospitality."
Star Theatre: "The Making of O'Malley" (matinees only).
Wilbur Players present "The High Cost of Living," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Canada, America, etc., Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and Europe via Siberia (Empress of Asia), 10 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Fuensang), 5 p.m.

Thursday.

Taking of the Bastille, 1897. French Consul "at home," 10 a.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. St. Peter's Ladies' Guild Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: "Cheer O," informal dance, 7 p.m.; "Better 'Ole," Sing-Song, 7 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and after Dinner Dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris."
World Theatre: "East Lynne."
Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."

Friday.

St. Swithin's Day.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: "Cheer O," Concert, 7 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. whist drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris."
World Theatre: "East Lynne."
Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."

Saturday.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: Kowloon B.G.C. v. Craighengower C.C.; Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Taikeo R.C. v. Civil Service C.C. Division II: Kowloon C.C. v. Taikeo R.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Club de Recreio; Craighengower C.C. v. Royal H.K. Y.C.; East Point R.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C.
Lawn Tennis League:—B: Division: Kowloon C.C. v. Club de Recreio; Royal Engineers v. I.R.C.; University v. Nippon Club. "C" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. K.B.S.F.P.A.; S.C.A.A. v. Craighengower C.C.
H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. Club de Recreio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. Bathing.
Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. Service team, Sookunpo, 5.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Concert for Servicemen only, Theatre Royal, 6.30 p.m.

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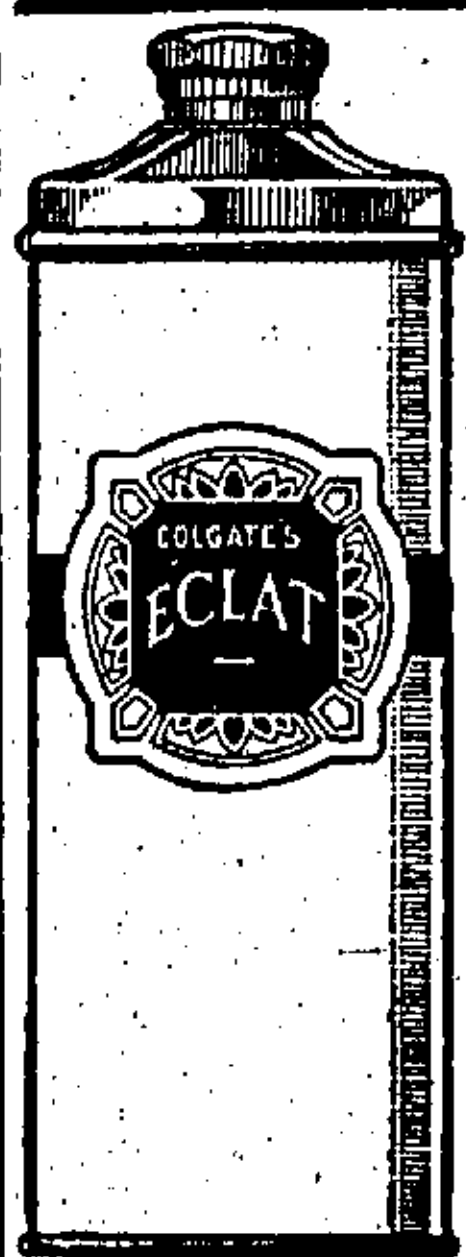
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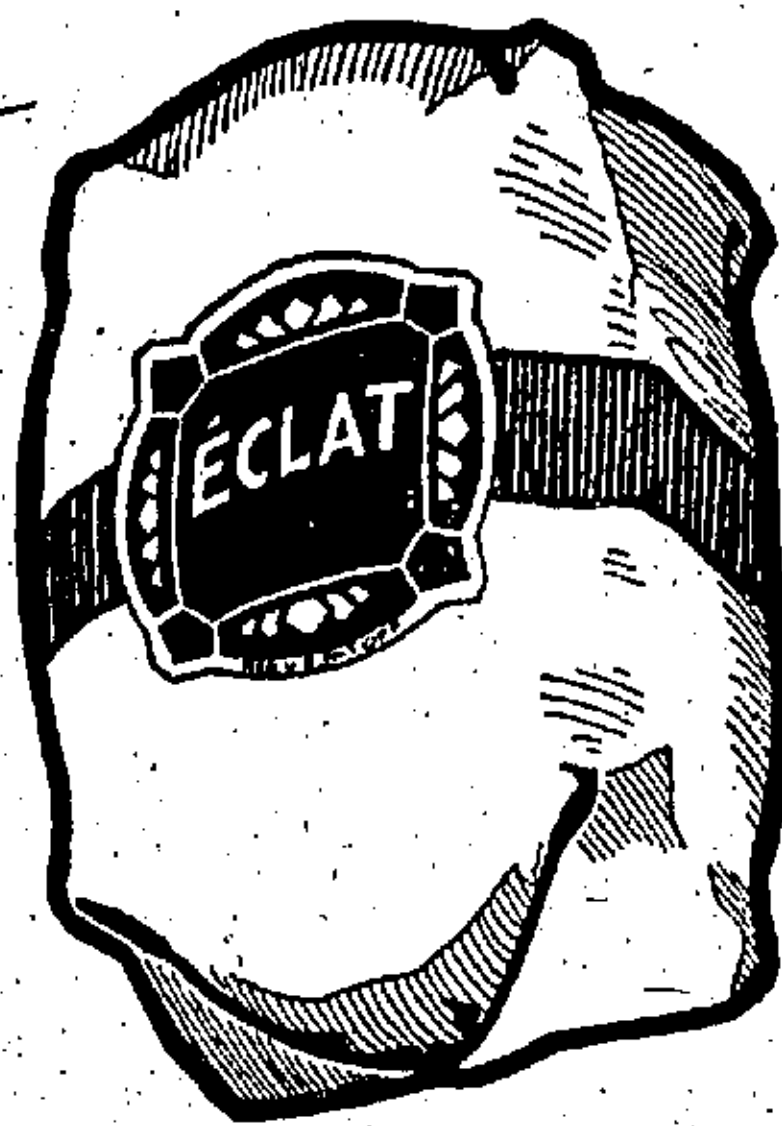
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HOW TO BE HAPPY.

THE CATHEDRAL CHAPLAIN'S PRESCRIPTION.

LASTING JOY NOT DEPENDENT ON
MATERIAL THINGS.

SUNDAY'S INTERESTING SERMON.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, preaching at the Cathedral on Sunday, dealt with the subject of "How to be Happy." He took as his text the words from Psalm XVI, v. 12. "In Thy presence is the fulness of joy; and at Thy right hand there is pleasure for evermore."

The Psalms are a wonderful treasure house of the most helpful thoughts, and it is strange how often some new meaning flashes on us as we say or sing these very familiar words. The text brings before us the joy and pleasure which ought to be ours in our religion. They seemed to strike me very forcibly as we sang them a few Sundays ago, and I could not help wondering if all present were realising something of what they imply. Most people want to be happy and to have joy and pleasure, and how many and varied are the ways in which they hope to secure happiness. I wonder how many people, if asked, would unhesitatingly assert that they are happy now. I think most people are always looking forward to a time when they will be happy but they would say that they are not perfectly happy now. The child looks forward to the time when he will be grown up as the time when he will be really happy, yet many grown up people look back to their childhood as the happiest time in their lives. In most lives there is something wanting. Some think they would be happy if they had more money, some if they had to do less work, some think they would be happy if they could go home to England, some think they would be happy if they could marry, some think they would be happy if they had not married, some think they would be happy if their work were more congenial, some think they would be happy if their neighbours were more congenial, some think they would be happy if they were older and many think they would be happier if they were younger. But how many of us can truthfully say we are perfectly happy now? Yet I believe that we are perfectly happy now. Yet I believe that we are perfectly happy now. Yet I believe that we are perfectly happy now.

Yes indeed we need "a heart to prize the gift." The news of God's love falls too often on a careless world, who are so absorbed in their own petty interests and passing pleasures that they have no time or thought for the things which really matter.

"Gospel Hardened." It was so when Christ was on earth, "How often would I have gathered my children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." And to-day there are many who are "Gospel hardened." They have so often heard the message of salvation and not really accepted it that they are hardened and for them religion has no joy. But I hope it is not so with us, but that we have grasped the great central fact of revelation that God is a loving Father, who wants to see His children happy. If we believe that we have taken the first great step towards realising the joy and pleasure of which the text speaks. If only every Christian could show in his other life the joy which ought to be there, the world would soon be won for Christ. For the world needs real joy, it is at heart too often sad and discontented, but the Christian should be so full of joy that it flows out to uplift all around him. I remember reading once of a missionary in the South Sea Islands who was known by the natives as "the man with the light in his face." That is what we all ought to be. Preserve us from melancholy Christians! They are an absurd anomaly. And those who want others to be melancholy too are not genuine Christians. The true Christian must be joyful for he is upheld amidst all the troubles and difficulties of life by the knowledge that the Almighty God is his loving Father, and that the next world will unlock many of those things which now seem mysteries, and will show more completely the loving care of God for all His children. "In Thy presence is the fulness of joy and at Thy right hand there is pleasure for evermore."

There are briars besetting every path. That call for patient care. There is a cross in every lot. And an earnest need for prayer. But the lowly heart that leans on Thee is happy anywhere.

to the lions but they rejoiced in it all. They were absolutely independent of all material things and could count them as entirely valueless if they were enjoying the presence of Christ. That is what God intends for us all now, that we should have a real lasting joy which nothing material can take away because it is not dependent on material things but on spiritual.

Cause of the Sorrow of the World. So often we lose real happiness by grasping at some transitory source of pleasure which may lead to sin and so to sorrow. For let us remember that the great cause of the sorrow of the world is sin. And sin brings sorrow not only to the sinner but to many others. Often the sin of one will bring sorrow to a whole family and even to many outside the family, and so will banish the joy which God's presence ought to impart. The constant realisation of the presence of God is the strongest antidote against sin. That is one of the reasons why we should be regular in attendance at public worship, because it reminds us of the presence of God and so helps us against sin. A conscience burdened by sin can never coexist with real happiness, and so one sees the pitiful spectacle of unhappy people rushing from one excitement to another in the futile effort to silence a conscience which will not permit them to be at rest. The Gospel message of the forgiveness of sins can alone give ease and peace to the conscience burdened by sin, and so make the sinner once more a joyful being. There is a beautiful hymn in our hymn book, number 630, which is unfortunately so difficult to sing that we can hardly ever attempt it, but it is one with a real message. It begins by showing how "the voice of God's creation found me." Perplexed amidst hope and fear, "And told of conscience's assistant voice, which would not be pushed aside, till the voice of Revelation gave a message of joy and peace, and it concludes, "Now is life a lucid story And death a rest in Him And all is bathed in light and glory That once was dark and dim: And I said 'O Thou who dost my soul deliver And all its hopes uplift Give me a tongue to praise the giver A heart to prize the gift.'"

Yes indeed we need "a heart to prize the gift." The news of God's love falls too often on a careless world, who are so absorbed in their own petty interests and passing pleasures that they have no time or thought for the things which really matter.

"Gospel Hardened." It was so when Christ was on earth, "How often would I have gathered my children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not." And to-day there are many who are "Gospel hardened." They have so often heard the message of salvation and not really accepted it that they are hardened and for them religion has no joy. But I hope it is not so with us, but that we have grasped the great central fact of revelation that God is a loving Father, who wants to see His children happy. If we believe that we have taken the first great step towards realising the joy and pleasure of which the text speaks. If only every Christian could show in his other life the joy which ought to be there, the world would soon be won for Christ. For the world needs real joy, it is at heart too often sad and discontented, but the Christian should be so full of joy that it flows out to uplift all around him. I remember reading once of a missionary in the South Sea Islands who was known by the natives as "the man with the light in his face." That is what we all ought to be. Preserve us from melancholy Christians! They are an absurd anomaly. And those who want others to be melancholy too are not genuine Christians. The true Christian must be joyful for he is upheld amidst all the troubles and difficulties of life by the knowledge that the Almighty God is his loving Father, and that the next world will unlock many of those things which now seem mysteries, and will show more completely the loving care of God for all His children. "In Thy presence is the fulness of joy and at Thy right hand there is pleasure for evermore."

There are briars besetting every path. That call for patient care. There is a cross in every lot. And an earnest need for prayer. But the lowly heart that leans on Thee is happy anywhere.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 11th, 1927.	
B.K. Bank	£1,070 nom.
Do. London	£115 nom.
Chartered Bank	£20 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£30 nom.
Do. O.	£13 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£10 buy.
East Asia Bank	£65 nom.
Ontario Insurance	£80 nom.
China Underwriters	£40 nom.
North China Ins.	£14 buy.
Union Insurance	£375 buy, 250 sel.
Yangtze Insurance	£40 nom.
China Fire Insurance	£210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£800 sel.
Douglases	£314 buy.
Steamboats	£224 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	£110 nom.
Indo-China (Ref.)	£30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	£48 buy.
Shell Transport	£93 nom.
Star Ferries	£52 sel.
Waterboats	£16.40 buy.
China Sugars	£18 sel.
Malacca Sugars	£32 nom.
Benguet	£1.70 buy.
Kailash Mining Ad.	£40 buy.
Langkate (combined)	£18.19 nom.
Do. (single)	£18.8 nom.
S'han Explorations	£1.34 buy.
Shanghai Loans	£11.03 nom.
Rails	£4 nom.
Tronah Mines	£19/3 nom.
Ural Caspian	£5 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharves	£108 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	£38 nom.
Hongkows	£1.14 buy.
New Engineering	£18.54 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	£18.74 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£6.90 sel.
E. K. Lands	£551 nom.
Hong Kong Realty	£6 sel.
H.K. Territorials	£11 nom.
Humphreys Estates	£123 nom.
Princes Buildings	£39 nom.
Rural Lands	£14 nom.
Rice Cottons	£11.735 nom.
Oriental	£11.210 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	£18.74 nom.
Do. (new)	£18.25 nom.
China Buses	£11.7 buy.
H.K. Tramways	£20.55 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	£15 sel.
Do. (new)	£15 sel.
Singapore Traction	£10/9 buy.
Taxis	£1 nom.
Amusements	£19 buy.
Canon loss	£35 nom.
Cements (combined)	£7 sel.
Do. (old)	£3.60 nom.
Do. (new)	£1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	£13 sel.
Do. (old)	£104 nom.
Do. (new)	£72 nom.
China Providents	£44 buy.
Constructions	£2.30 sel.
Dairy Farms	£15 nom.
Der A Wings	£30 nom.
H.K. Electric	£324 buy.
Macao Electric	£37 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	£10 nom.
Do. (new)	£5 nom.
Lane Crawfords	£7 sel.
Mackintosh	£194 nom.
Suncor	£34 nom.
United Asbestos	£20 nom.
Watsons (old)	£11 nom.
Wm. Powells	£8 nom.
Telephones	£3.70 nom.
buy—buyers; sell—sellers; no—sales nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 11th, 1927.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 1/2, 1/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	—
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 2 months' sight	2/1 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,235
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1,310
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	50
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	133 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	97 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	120 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON HANKOW.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	92 1/2
ON SOERABAYA.—	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.70
Gold Loan, 100 fine, per tola	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	25 1/2

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rue de, July 10th.	
Paris	124
Brussels	34.91
Amsterdam	12.12
Berlin	20.49
Copenhagen	18.17
Vienna	24.50
Helsingfors	192.85
Lisbon	27/18
Bucharest	775
Buenos Aires	472
Shanghai	2/6 1/2
Yokohama	1/11 1/2, 1/10
New York	45 1/2
Geneva	25.22 1/2
Milan	89.11
Stockholm	18.13 1/2
Oslo	18.77
Prague	103.85
Madrid	29.49
Athens	265
Rio	5.13/18
Bombay	1/5.13/18
Hong Kong	1/11 1/2
Silver spot & forward	25 1/2

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	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"	"ARNEAS"
	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.	10,658 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 22nd	Aug. 26th	Sept. 23rd
Arrive Shanghai	" 25th	" 29th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 27th	" 31st	" 6th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 29th	Sept. 2nd	—
Leave Tsingtau	" 31st	" 2nd	—
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	—
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	—
Arrive Chefoo	" 31st	—	—
Leave Chefoo	" 31st	—	—
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 8th	" 9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	—	—	—
Leave Chingwangtao	—	—	—
Arrive Dairen	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Dairen	" 9th	" 18th	" 15th
Arrive Taku Bar	—	" 18th	" 16th
Leave Taku Bar	—	" 20th	" 18th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	Aug. 14th	" 21st	" 19th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 10th	" 21st	" 19th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 11th	" 22nd	" 20th
Leave Tsingtau	" 12th	" 23rd	" 21st
Arrive Shanghai	" 14th	" 23rd	" 22nd
Leave Shanghai	" 20th	Oct. 1st	" 23rd
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THE "ERRAND" THAT MAKES
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TEACHERS' OPINIONS.

Betting and gambling among school children are more common in the big cities of the north than in London.

A number of delegates at the annual conference of head teachers at Liverpool gave this impression to a press representative who sought their opinions upon a statement at the conference by Mr. T. Freer, a head teacher from Hull, that "the boys and girls in my own school put money on horses regularly as part of the day's programme."

Miss J. W. Gibb, the first woman president of the association, said that she had never had experience or heard of betting among school children in Liverpool. "But I have heard of all sorts of rumours, and there is little doubt that such things go on. I know of cases where children have turned up late for school. Their excuse has been that they have been on an errand for mother or father. That errand has usually meant the taking of a betting slip to a bookmaker."

Miss L. Swann, a head mistress in the Bethnal Green district of London, was emphatic that very little gambling went on among children of her school. "Miss A. M. Collins, of Paddington, said, 'I have seen children on their way to school handing betting slips to bookmakers.'"

Mr. D. J. Benjamin, head teacher of Tamperley-road Schools, North Paddington, said he had found some of his boys acting as touts for bookmakers. Others made money by dice-playing.

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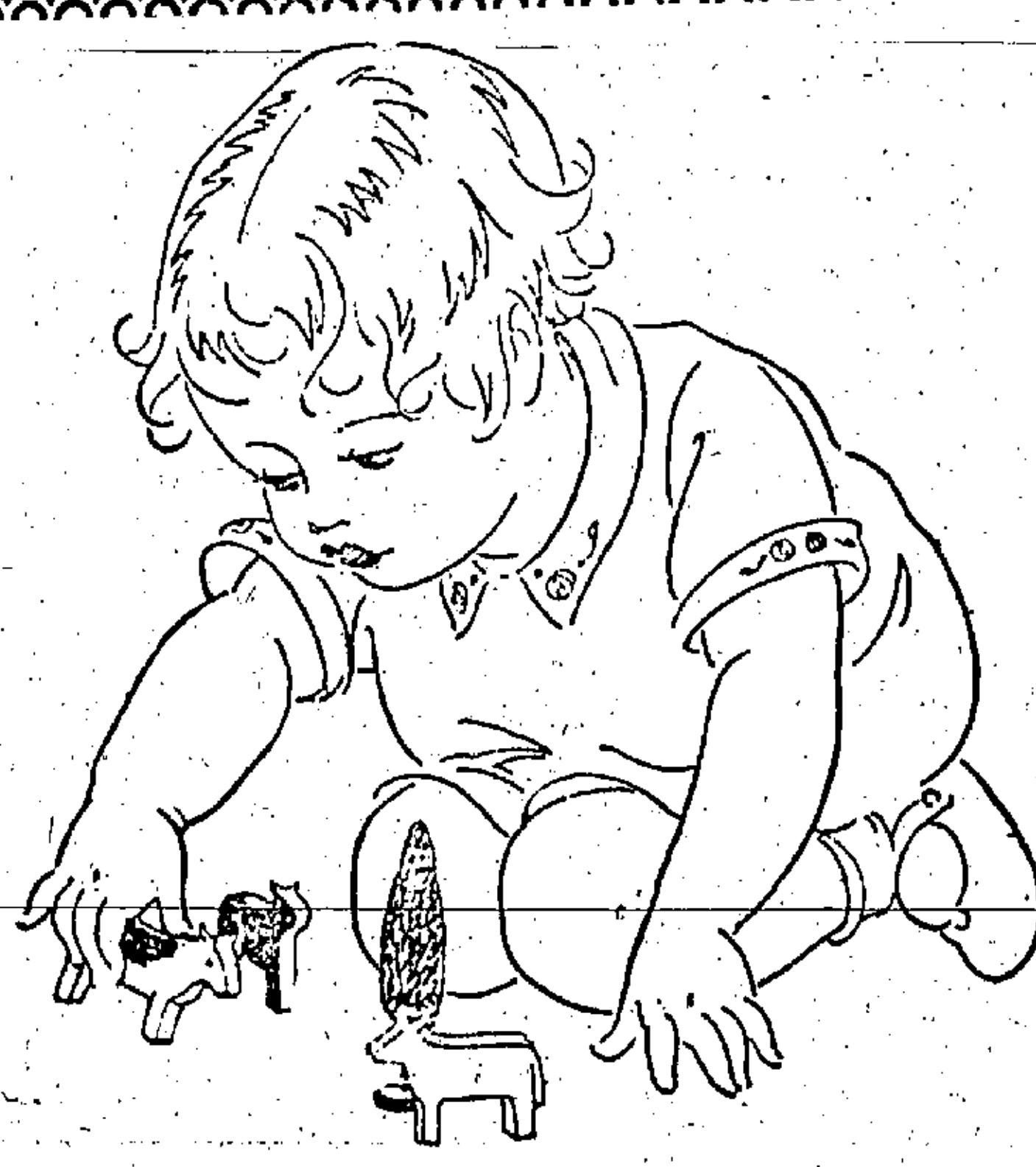
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KEATING'S

BRITISH MADE



THE CHINA CRISIS AS SEEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

BELIEF THAT SOVIET CONTROL OF PEKING WILL MEAN WAR.

A Hong Kong resident now on holiday in Canada sends us the following article by Mr. Tom MacInnes, from *The Sunday Province*, Vancouver, British Columbia. We reproduce it because it will interest our readers to know how the political situation in China is presented abroad. The article is headed "Chinese Spark May Burst into World Flame; Crisis Near."

Before last March ended, a great change in policy was decided upon in Japan. The Japanese had begun to think that John Bull was doddering, if not dead, in the Orient; just as those of other nations thought. But the eyes of the Japanese were opened by what happened to them at Nanking. And then their eyes contracted, in a cunning slant of greater surprise, when it became apparent that Great Britain was going to take on the Chinese situation, no matter to what extent it developed, and even if she had to do it alone. There was to be no more backing and filling, because of Chinese extremists in command of brigand armies in China; or because of extremists devoted to represent Russia in the British Parliament. It became known in March that the flower of the British army was being despatched to China; that no more troops were being sent out of India, but were being retained for active service on the frontiers there; that all Indian officers absent on leave had been recalled. Then the Japanese came to a conclusion, which was the right one; and a great decision was made. Not by written treaty, not even by formally interchanged conversation between officials, but strongly, nevertheless, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was renewed the end of last March, in all matters affecting their relations with China and with Russia—Tom MacInnes.

[By TOM MACINNES.]

Well, what are the wild wires saying—across the China Seas? Regiments of Japanese troops, detached from their army of 90,000 recently sent quietly into Manchuria, are now on the way to Peking and Tientsin. An entire brigade of American marines following as far as Tientsin to wait and see. British soldiers going farther to guard the line of railway between Tientsin and Peking, and to hold the Legation Quarter of Peking jointly with the Japanese against pillage by the armies of Reds. The Northerners, routed by the Southerners, both of the Hankow and the Nanking camps; battling separately along the Hankow-Peking railway and the Pukow-Peking railway. Chang Tso Lin's line of communications cut by the soldiers of the Christian general, Feng Yu Hsiang, advancing from Kansu through Honan; all very good Christian, very well equipped and supplied afresh by the Bolsheviks.

The big trouble moves north. If Peking be captured by the Reds—the combined armies from Hankow and out of Kansu—then Borodin and the power which stands back of him in Moscow will have the whip hand over nearly all China. Russian control, or attempted control, over Peking will inevitably mean war between Russia and Japan before the year is out, if not sooner begun between Russia and Great Britain. It is quite the card, however, that the Nanking army of Moderates under Chiang Kai Shek will near the gates of Peking at the same time as those Red armies from Hankow and Kansu. Then at last must come the showdown as between Chiang Kai Shek and Borodin. These two hate each other with a bitter personal hatred; a hatred which is being communicated from the leaders to their respective armies. Chiang Kai Shek dallied with Moscow long enough to get his troops supplied with munitions and himself with money. When Borodin, Hau Chien, Eugene Chen and their following tried to break him at Hankow, he broke from them; and since then till now he has been the topside man in China. He is bent upon cleaning China of all Russian influence.

There will be peace no more between him and Moscow; and Moscow now has such a hold upon the Hankow group as to make very unlikely any reunion of the Hankow and Nanking armies. With the Hankow and Kansu armies being continually strengthened this summer by Moscow, it may easily come about that Chiang Kai Shek will come to a working arrangement with Chang Tso Lin; there would then be a new Organization before Peking—the Manchurians and the Moderates against the Chinese and Russian Reds. In any event Peking is the prize that will be fought for; the prestige of controlling it is enormous; Peking remains Imperial though a dozen republics be proclaimed in it.

But whatever be the outcome as between the Reds and the Moderates and the Manchurians it may be taken for certain that the Japanese and the British will have strong forces occupying the legation quarters in Peking, and guarding all strategic points between there and Tientsin. There may be a show of co-operation from the French with a handful of Annamites; but they will constitute no very strong support. And if the rapid force of United States Marines is to be halted on the edge of battle by a dubious administration at Washington—mean if these marines are to be kept at Tientsin while Americans, including legation and consular officials, are evacuated from Peking—then they will be of no use in preventing the triumph of Bolshevism in China. Only the ignorant among United States citizens will say: "Well, what of it? What business is it of ours?"

Protected by Britain.

If the Washington government had been great-hearted enough and far-sighted enough to have co-operated with the British, as had been proposed, in a joint occupation of Nanking, before its capture, for the protection of foreigners who were there, then there would not have been any American men murdered by the uniformed savages of the Cantonese army, acting under license of their general, Chung Chien, a subordinate of Chiang Kai Shek.

The majority of American men, women and children who have come out of danger zones recently in China have done so under protection of British consuls, soldiers and sailors. Troops kept inactive by pulsing instructions from Washington are of little use except for adding to the splendor of parades at treaty ports. And if the British go down by reason of

non-support from those who should support them in China it will be a long day before ever American men or women will again be safe in that land of distraction.

All last winter, indeed for more than a year past, there has been a sorry, sickening spectacle of Japanese, Americans and French waiting and watching for the British collapse in China. The Japanese and Americans in particular seemed quite sure that the Lion's share of Chinese foreign trade would go to them. With all their cleverness they were so ignorant of Chinese psychology that they would not believe that the injury of one national group of foreign traders in China would work to the injury of all. Each, apparently, expected before long to be acclaimed as the one chosen friend of China. But, if I may allowed a little pigdin, "this thing no walk so fashion China-side."

United the end of last March the Japanese policy in regard to China was formulated in accordance with the advice of Mr. Saburi, head of the treaty department of the foreign office in Tokyo, and admitted to be one of the greatest tariff experts. He was all for conciliation of the Chinese; and especially the truculent Reds among them headed by Borodin, and for whom Eugene Chen was spokesman at Hankow. Saburi's advice was taken at Tokyo. The Japanese in China, in obedience to the wish of their government, and in order to win their trade, played well loyally with Tokyo. They seemed ready to endure almost anything in order to ingratiate themselves with all Chinese factions through obsequious surrender of their standing, in the hope, of course, of outstaying the Westerner, and then winning the greater part of the Chinese market by undertaking the regeneration of China singlehanded.

At Nanking on March 24th last they found out how abysmally mistaken was such a policy in dealing with Cantonese Reds. The Japanese that day suffered abuses and outrages besides which those heaped upon the Europeans and Americans were slight. We may not know the filthiest and vilest of what occurred, because self-respecting human beings hate to detail wrongs of a certain character; and Japanese are especially averse to it; being a clean-spoken and clean-minded race who prefer to be silent and ready for a sword. But in that day they turned from all their bowing and conciliation to a state of mind bordering on frenzy, and furious

THE RED-SPEAR MENACE.

ONE MORE FACTOR IN THE GENERAL ANARCHY.

"THIS UTTERLY ILLOGICAL COUNTRY."

Writing in the *North-China Daily News*, Mr. Edward S. Little points out that the militarists—and the southern Nationalists are worse in this respect than the northerners—have oppressed the people to such an extent that they are rendered desperate. So many burdens are laid upon them that death is a welcome release. Very many of them say in effect "We are being ground to death let us die, if we must, fighting against our oppressors."

So the Red Spears have sprung into existence and are wiping out the soldiers or causing them to surrender. They have overrun Honan and are spreading quickly in Chihli and elsewhere.

Their incantations resemble the Boxer initiation as do also their claims of invulnerability. Bearing in mind the extreme difficulty of foreseeing the future in this utterly illogical country, it will nevertheless be wise to prepare for the possible development of this movement into serious proportions.

It is quite conceivable that it may spread like wildfire over most of China. Efforts are being made to turn it into an anti-foreign crusade; but since foreigners are now practically withdrawn from the interior of this country they will do little harm. Their fury will perforce have to be launched against other targets. It will be against officials and military including the pirates who are really the least of the three evils.

The country is rapidly sinking into undisguised savagery and barbarism thanks to the efforts of the Bolshevik guided Nationalists.

It is abundantly clear that foreign Powers cannot enter into negotiations of any sort with this country. There is only one effective means of bringing order and decency into China and that is by armed force. The Chinese to-day, as in 1840, only understand force and are reasonable only when it is applied.

for revenge; and not the promise of all the trade through China and the ten hells of China will bring them back to the Saburi policy. Saburi is put in a back seat—very far back—to tabulate tariff schedules and do no more.

British Lion Aroused.

There is an ominous sound going through the world to-day. Premonitory, there is a growl that may presently become a roar. For over seven years a lion has been kicked and belaboured by inferiors; and from it there has come only feeble protests and conciliatory purring. A few friendly great persons in the United States lamented somewhat because the lion seemed to be on his last legs. Clamorous Communists at street corners, dignified but doleful domestic deans; superior ducks from foreign parts; from such these seven years we have heard much, and too much. The British Empire had gone to pot. Egypt could bullyrag us as she pleased. We could not protect our trade routes to India. We dare not fortify Singapore. We could be cuffed and spat upon by Chinese coolies in our own quarters. All because our witless workmen, led by work-shy neurasthenics had been morally gassed by Moscow. Henceforth such were to be the only sort who would rule over what fragments of Empire might be left to us; imposing the rule of their own class and their own class only upon us; top and bottom; mostly bottom. Or if they were not to govern always, then we needs must choose between the ossified brains of diehards and the capering opportunism of Lloyd George and the like of him.

Ominous Sound.

There is a sound going through the world to-day. The chancelleries of Europe have pricked up their sensitive, incredulous ears. Washington is drawing off from all appearances of co-operation with any but itself; dreaming perhaps of another period of rich neutrality. The Elder Statesmen of Japan have heard that sound; and have turned clean around in salute of whence it comes. The ports of the Orient have awakened to it; through all the bazaars of the East the rumor of it goes; even among the snows of the Himalayas and beyond across the plains of Afghanistan, where now the Bolsheviks have builded airbases and installed radio stations for directing the hosts that are to be let loose out of Asia. They would have no peace with him—the lion. He was going down and out; and the glad tidings were signalled from one to another among them. All the vultures and hyenas of the world were to feast upon his decadeness. Well, let them look out! The lion is rising again in all his old strength, and with more than his old spirit. He is eyeing them; and he is eyeing Asia; and he is going to assert his own once more, let come what may. There is a sound going through the world to-day.

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GREAT DEVELOPMENTS.

CONFERENCE WITH FRENCH
AND BELGIAN INTERESTS.

Great developments in the European Artificial Silk combine, of which Courtaulds are the head, are likely to be announced shortly as a result of important negotiations which are now taking place in France.

A conference has already been held at Lyons between Mr. S. Bourne, the deputy chairman of Courtaulds, the Marquis de Boudry d'Anson, president of the Belgian Tubize Company, M. Schreder, of Glanzstoff, Mr. Gillet, a representative of the Société Générale de Paris, the famous French banking company.

Mr. E. Lunge, who was appointed a director of Courtaulds this month, and who was largely responsible with Mr. Bourne for the successful outcome of the negotiations which resulted in the Courtaulds-Snia Viscosa-Glanzstoff combine—is taking part in the present negotiation.

Varying reports as to an agreement between the Glanzstoff Company and the Tubize Company have already been received here.

The present negotiations, while including such an agreement, aim at even more important results.

The presence of a representative of the Société Générale at the negotiations is significant.

It points to the real object of the negotiations, which is to form a wider combine, including not only the Belgian company, but a number of important French artificial silk interests.

Negotiations are now at an advanced stage, and if completed, which is almost certain, will mean the control by the group of the output of the most important artificial silk producers in England, Germany, Italy, France, and Belgium, in addition to the Courtaulds subsidiary in the United States, the American Viscose Corporation.

Following the agreement, Courtaulds will elect representatives on the boards of the Belgian Tubize Company and on the French companies which come into the combine.

It is considered important that France should join the combine, as this will give control of all the leading producers. In this connection it is interesting to point out that the order of the leading artificial silk producing companies last year was as follows: America, Italy, Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium.

When the present negotiations are completed, it is possible that conversations may be opened with leading Dutch interests with a view to further co-operation. In order that the combine should have control of the major part of production in the six chief European artificial silk manufacturing countries.

With the addition of the American company the combine will then present a solid block which can dominate world markets and particularly the European market for some time ahead.

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OBITUARY.

MR. J. L. DE S. ALVES.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY'S LOSS.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Jose Luiz de Selasin Alves, which took place at 128, Montague Ede Avenue, Kowloon Tong, early yesterday morning, after a brief illness of only a week.

Deceased, who was 70 years of age, was well known among the local Portuguese community, and there was a large attendance of Portuguese residents at his funeral at Happy Valley Cemetery, last evening.

Deceased leaves a number of sons and grandsons in addition to other relatives. Reference is made to the late Mr. Alves' activities and career in a tribute to him contributed by an old friend.

The flag of the Club Lusitano was flown at half mast yesterday, all day.

A TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM.

BY AN OLD FRIEND.

The Portuguese residents in Hong Kong in general, and his numerous friends in particular, mourn the loss of a genuine friend and a leader among the Portuguese community in Hong Kong.

After a brief illness of only a week, Jose Luiz de Selasin Alves passed away at 4.30 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence in the new Garden City of Kowloon Tong. He was taken ill with a slight attack of influenza on Sunday week last; the illness developed into pneumonia and on Saturday, on account of his advanced years, it was feared that the "Grand Old Man" of the Portuguese community might not have strength sufficient to overcome the seriousness of his malady. After being fortified in the Last Sacraments of the Catholic religion "Jico"—as he was familiarly known by his friends—died peacefully, early yesterday morning.

Counted among the earliest foreign settlers in the Colony, the late Mr. Alves came over to Hong Kong from Macao while yet a very young man, and because of his knowledge of the English language soon found employment in the Government service. He joined the Harbour Office in a junior clerkship, and by dint of his zeal was successively promoted until he attained the position of Chief Clerk of the same department, retiring from service on pension when he attained the age limit.

The late Mr. Alves' only and older brother, Joao Miguel Alves, was also a Government employee. When the latter left the Civil Service he held the position of Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sporting Interests.

In his younger days, the subject of this notice took an active part in outdoor sports in Hong Kong, was a prominent member of the then leading sporting association in Hong Kong—the Victoria Recreation Club—and took a lively interest in all the Club's activities. Mr. Alves was himself a good swimmer and was the teacher of his large family of boys in the nautical art. His sons have since maintained the old gentleman's connection with the V.R.C. Mr. A. E. Alves being its efficient honorary treasurer for a number of years, while Mr. A. A. Alves, the popular member of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, remains up to this date a member of the Committee of the V.R.C.

In horse racing his two eldest sons owned quite creditable stables both here and in Shanghai. His eldest son "Jack" was an original member of the International Race Club at Shanghai; he owned and rode his own ponies at Kowloon and was a regular rider in the cross-country hunts. Mr. A. A. Alves, until two years ago, raced at Happy Valley, and is to-day the official time-keeper of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, while "Charlie" has functioned to general satisfaction as the efficient handicapper.

Every one of the Alves boys belonged to the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps when they were younger in years. Of an intense patriotism, Mr. Alves' senior was not unmindful of the civic duties which he conceived, his family were bound to perform for the home of their adoption, so that the name of his boys will be found enrolled in the membership of the local Volunteer Corps. When a Volunteer contingent was decided upon to represent Hong Kong at the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Mr. A. A. Alves and Mr. A. E. S. Alves had the honour of being selected as Hong Kong boys.

During the Great War, when the Police Reserve Force was formed, Mr. Alves supported the movement to the extent of having his two sons to enlist, both (Messrs. A. E. S. Alves and C. M. S. Alves) attaining to the rank of Inspector of the Police Reserves Portuguese Com-

His youngest son, Mr. E. A. S. Alves, joined up in Hong Kong and went to the front at the time of the World War. Thus will be found a unique record of public service to Hong Kong which, if not measured in terms of dollars and cents, will be seen to represent, in the aggregate, much worth to this Colony and the residents in general.

Active Patriotism.

It has just been said that the deceased possessed intense patriotism. That virtue was not of an academic character in Mr. Alves. He believed in action rather than in words, for the practical manifestation of his patriotic sentiments among his compatriots with whom he lived. There can be little surprise, therefore, that he figured among the few founders of the Club Lusitano in Hong Kong in 1868. In that institution he took a deep personal interest. For several times he was elected by popular vote to President, and it can truly be said that at no time did the Club Lusitano flourish so well as when the veteran President directed its affairs. When the Club celebrated its Diamond Jubilee recently Mr. Alves was made an honorary member of the Club by public acclamation, in recognition of his signal services to the community. He enjoyed the further distinction of having his photograph hung upon the wall of the large social hall of the Club.

It was on the occasion of the unveiling ceremony that, in returning thanks to the Club members, he feelingly spoke of the club as "a casa que eu amo tao bem"—"the institution that I love so well."

In all affairs appertaining to the Portuguese community, Mr. Alves took pleasure in being identified—in social educational and recreative matters. He was a keen advocate of the teaching of the Portuguese language, since by its neglect he thought nothing would so greatly contribute to the denationalisation of the Portuguese in the Orient.

The best monument to this leading and guiding spirit of the Portuguese community in Hong Kong stands in the Club Lusitano, for the maintenance and support of which Mr. Alves again and again addressed its members at public gatherings to give it their loyal and unstinted support.

An Honour Conferred.

In recognition of his long period of unsparring service to the Portuguese in Hong Kong, the Portuguese Government conferred upon the late Mr. Alves about ten years ago, the honour of Commander of the Most Ancient Order of Christ. Of this distinction the recipient and his friends felt proud for the old gentleman.

In January next year Mr. Alves would have attained his eightieth year of age, so that he had attained to very ripe old age, maintaining to the very end his accustomed vitality which was the outward and visible sign of a remarkable physique and fine constitution.

As one who has been intimately associated with him for a number of years and one in a special position to realise the extent of his devotion and good will for the well-being of his own people, I can, in conclusion, truly remark that—

"Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,
Heaven did a recompense as largely send;
He gave a mistry (all he had) a tear,
He gained from Heaven 'twas all he wish'd) a friend."

J.P.B.

THE FUNERAL.

LARGE ASSEMBLY AT CEMETERY.

The funeral took place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, last evening, and was attended by a very large and representative gathering of the Portuguese community, while the wealth of floral tributes, both from Hong Kong and Shanghai, etc., was a tribute to the esteem and popularity which deceased had enjoyed.

The coffin was carried from the hearse to the Catholic Chapel by deceased's nephews and grandsons, and after the short service there they bore it to the graveside.

The Rev. Father G. M. Spada, assisted by Father Rossi, and a surpliced choir, conducted the burial service.

The late Mr. Alves was interred in the same grave as his wife, who predeceased him a matter of 33 years ago, her death taking place on July 28th, 1901.

The chief mourners were: Messrs. J. A. S. Alves, A. A. Alves, A. E. S. Alves and C. M. S. Alves (sons), and six grandsons and six nephews. Mr. N. H. Alves, Shanghai, also a son, and Miss Angela Alves (daughter) were not present.

Among the many others present at the graveside were: Messrs. Leo d'Almada, J. M. Remedios, J. M. Alves, E. Braga, E. V. M. J. de Souza, E. M. N. de Silva, Noel Braga, R. Basa, C. A. R. Assumpcao, J. M. Rocha, F. Roza, D. P. J. Lopes, P. M. Graca, E. P. J. Figueiredo, C. A. da Roza, Leo d'Almada Castro, A. F. Silva Netto, H. Sth. M. Simoes, E. P. de V. Soares, P. M. N. da Silva, W. Stopani, Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Club Lusitano, Dr. F. M. Graca Ozeiro, Dr. Bernardo de Souza, Dr. L. Sousa, Dr. F. Kew, Sisters of the parish.

(Continued on next column.)

VISITORS FROM MANILA.

PARTY ENTERTAINED TO Tiffin.

MR. KO LEONG HOE ACTS AS HOST.

An interesting passenger who arrived on board the *Empress of Asia*, from Manila, is the Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Senate of Manila, and a leading political figure in the Philippines. Mr. Quezon is bringing a party on a visit to China and is accompanied by Mr. Y. T. Oei of the China Banking Corporation, Manila, who is acting as the representative of the Manila Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

A tiffin party was given yesterday at the Hong Kong Hotel to the distinguished visitor and party by Mr. Ko Leong Hoe, of the Ho Hong Bank, Ltd., the following Chinese gentlemen being amongst the guests: Hon. Sir Shouren Chow, Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G., Dr. S. W. Tso, Dr. S. N. Chau, Dr. Arthur Woo, Mr. Simon Tse Yan, Mr. Li Chor Chi and Mr. P. Y. Lo.

PICKPOCKETS GAOLED.

ONE WITH NINE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

When two pickpockets were charged by Inspector Corton before Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, it was stated that one of them had the unenviable record of nine previous convictions to his name.

He was charged with snatching a purse containing \$20 from a man in Bonham Strand West, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour and ordered to be under Police supervision for two years.

The second man, who snatched a purse containing \$20 from a woman in Des Voeux Road Central, was sent to prison for four months and ordered to receive 20 strokes with the birch.

Italian Convent, and Messrs. W. Logan, G. P. Lamont, L. L. Lamont, H. Rutledge, and many others.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

There was a wealth of floral tributes, but a full list cannot be given, as cards were missing from many wreaths by the time the Cemetery was reached. The list of floral tributes sent, so far as was obtainable, is as under:—

From Miss Angela Alves (daughter) and sons; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Alves, the grandchildren; the nephews; Ellis and Edgar; Frank, Emma and family; several floral tributes from Shanghai friends.

D. J. P. Lopes; M. R. Beltraw; Frank Lamont; L. E. Lamont; G. P. Lamont; F. M. P. de Graca; J. Francis Grose; H. Jebson; J. Joseph; M. A. Simoes; Percy Tester; Jose Miguel Victor de Figueiredo; A. C. Rozario; H. H. dos Remedios; J. H. Rutledge; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. N. da Silva and family; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Remedios; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Botelho; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Figueiredo; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Frances, Junior; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Noronha; Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Gutierrez; Mr. and Mrs. E. V. M. R. de Souza; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. d'Almada e Castro and family; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. d'Almada Remedios; Mr. J. P. Braga and family; Mrs. L. F. Pereira and family; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. R. Souza; Carlos M. Castro and family; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. de Carvalho; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gutierrez; Captain and Mrs. E. H. Histed; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Xavier; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. da Silva; Mr. and Mrs. E. Abraham; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. V. Remedios and family; Mr. and Mrs. George V. Osmund and Mrs. M. D. H. Pereira; Mr. and Mrs. Leo d'Almada e Castro and family; Mr. and Mrs. Chan Tong; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Figueiredo and family; Mr. and Mrs. P. O. da Roza and family (Taipei, Formosa); Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lopes; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rutledge; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stapleton; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Castro.

Maria C. Silva-Netto and A. F. B. Silva-Netto; Mrs. L. M. dos Santos and Miss Maria C. dos Santos; Madge C. - Jorge; Maria Salome; Head Leitoa; Marie Augusta de Sousa Leite and Eduardo Ignacio Read Leite; Leitia Florentine Vieira Ribeiro; Maria Dolores Vieira Ribeiro and Francisco Xavier de Figueiredo; Camilla Graca Ozeiro and Florenca Graca Ozeiro; Capitulina Hyndman da Graca and Jose A. Maria da Graca; Genevieve Maria Diniz de Souza and Arthur Maria de Souza.

The Club Lusitano; Committee and Members of the Club de Recreio; The members of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange; Committee and Members of the Fanning Sporting Club; Botelho Brothers; Fred Kew and Co.

Lai Ing Tong; F. L. Marques, E. G. da Luz, F. H. Farno and L. Gardner; J. W. Kew, O. Kitchell, Soo Pei Shao and Soo Pei Chen; Jehnmal Chan; Ah Kai; Tai Hing; Poon Yu Woon.

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"A BAD PENNY."

GAOLED FOR THE EIGHTH TIME.

TWELVE YEARS OF CRIME.

A Chinese banished, like the proverbial bad penny, turned up to face the Court for the eighth time yesterday morning when he was charged before Mr. J. E. Lindell with returning to the Colony after being banished for life in 1920.

His record showed a series of crimes dating back to 1915, for which he was constantly in and out of prison. He was initiated into the underworld in 1915, when he became a "fence" (a receiver of stolen property) and for that, he was sentenced to three months' gaol and was banished at the expiry of his term. He returned in 1916, was re-arrested and sent to gaol for another three months. He was again taken across the river, but Hong Kong seemed to draw him like a magnet and he returned within a few months. The Police again spotted him and marched him before the Magistrate. An order for another six months' imprisonment was made which was to be followed with expulsion. He kept away until 1918, when he was discovered and given three years' hard labour and when he came out in 1921, the Government again sent him away. But at the end of that year, he was back in Hong Kong again, and was arrested for receiving stolen property. He was given three months' hard labour for that charge and another three years' for returning. In 1925 he was again packed off, but, like the proverbial bad penny, he came back to Hong Kong within a few months. Another two years' hard labour were imposed and he was then banished for life.

Yesterday he was back and the Magistrate sent him to gaol for twelve months and ordered him to receive 20 strokes of the birch.

S.P.C.A.

ACTIVITIES IN JUNE.

The combined work of the Inspectors of the S.P.C.A. for the past month was as follows:—

Transport.

Poultry, crates	2,555
Poultry, on trucks and lorries, loads	178
Poultry, in junks and ferries, crates	100
Poultry by rail, crates	12
Pigs in junks	697
Pigs in trucks and in baskets	1,298
Pigs by rail	43
Cattle in junks	881
Cattle ashore	310
Sheep and goats ashore	9
Cages of birds	6
Dogs, Taiipo Market	11
Cats, Taiipo Market	1
Ponies ashore	24

Imports.

Poultry, crates	3,511
Pigs	8,401
Cattle	3,696
Sheep and goats	650
Puppies and dogs	2
Civet cat	1
Frogs in baskets	44
Ponies	17
Monkeys	1
Cages of birds	41
Turtles in crates	6
Tortoises in crates	6
Turkeys	4
Guinea pigs	8
Snakes	6

Exports.

Poultry, crates	84
Pigs	114
Cattle	942
Sheep and goats	495
Ponies	39
Cages of birds	59

Visits.

Markets	75
Dogshops	20
Dogs home	46
Railway stations	14
Landing places	62
Poultry depots	122
Dealer shops	20
Cattle depots	23
Pig pens (Yaumati)	3

Miscellaneous.

Ignorant cruelty cases corrected	14
Markets watched times	29
Ferries watched times	46
Cases investigated, on reports received	1
Dogs admitted to home during June	13
Dogs destroyed in home during June	14
Dogs sold in home during June	1

KOWLOON MURDER MYSTERY.

POLICE COMPLETELY BAFFLED.

WAS THE SAFE RANSACKED?

Considerable mystery now surrounds the murder of Mrs. Tang Tsang Tse, which occurred early on Saturday morning at her residence, No. 4, Seymour Terrace.

It will be remembered that she was found suffocated after the robbers left, with a towel bound tightly round her mouth and nose. The men, armed with daggers, gained admittance about three o'clock, and, according to reports, remained for about an hour.

Peculiar aspects of the case, however, are that, following further investigation, it appears that the safe was not ransacked, as the police at first thought. It was believed that the large sum of money and a quantity of jewellery found in the safe on Saturday morning had been overlooked by the robbers.

Further investigation suggests that the contents of the safe were not disturbed, as a good deal of jewellery and some silver dollars were found in the deceased's room. The safe, contained valuable documents, in addition to money and jewellery, and had apparently been opened with a key.

So far there has been no arrest.

The late Mrs. Tang was very well-known in the Colony, being a person of considerable wealth, and the owner of valuable property in Hong Kong and Kowloon. She was the daughter of the late Mr. Tang Sam Lee, of Shatin, and the daughter-in-law of the late Mr. Tang Yuen Cheong, building contractor and quarry owner, who rose from a stone labourer to a very rich man. He was a native of Tin Yau village, Toi Shan district, Kwangtung. A great part of his property was left to the late Mrs. Tang. Mrs. Tang, who moved into No. 4, Seymour Terrace, only a month ago after her grandson, Mr. Tang Man Chiu was married to the daughter of the late Mr. Chau Shin Ki, was a widow, her husband having died many years ago. Her other grandson is Mr. Tang Man Ting.

FOR THE SERVICES.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

AT NAVAL AND MILITARY Y.M.C.A'S.

The Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Entertainments Sub-Committee have again arranged a very attractive programme of concerts and other social functions for Service men this week.

Among those who will contribute to the entertainments will be the popular "J-pans" and the "Squeakettes"—two bands of entertainers who have appeared on many platforms since the influx of the Forces, and who are always assured of a warm welcome, and an appreciative audience.

The programme arranged for the "Cheer 'O'" and "Better 'Ole'" Y.M.C.A's. for the week is as under:—

To-day:—
At the "Cheer 'O'": Concert, 7.30 p.m.
At the "Better 'Ole'": Whist drive, 7 p.m.
At Shamshui Camp: Concert by the "J-pans" Party, 7 p.m.

To-morrow:—
At the "Cheer 'O'": Whist drive, 7.30 p.m.
At the "Better 'Ole'": Concert by the "Squeakettes", 7 p.m.

THURSDAY:—
At the "Cheer 'O'": Informal dance, 7 p.m.
At the "Better 'Ole'": Sing song, 7 p.m.

FRIDAY:—
At the "Cheer 'O'": Concert, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY:—
In the City Hall: Grand concert, 6.30 p.m.

SUNDAY:—
Men's meeting at the "Cheer 'O'", 7.45 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole'", 8 p.m.

CRIMES TRACEABLE TO LABOUR UNIONS.

COMPLAINT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

REPORT TO CHIANG KAI SHEK.

UNEMPLOYED TO BE SENT TO WHAMPOA.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

There have been suspicions that supporters of the Hankow group of politicians, who are opposed to the Chiang Kai Shek régime, have had designs on the Military Academy at Whampoa. It is also reported now that an attempt was made to rescue the hundreds of Red prisoners who are confined in the reformatory at Nam-shuk-tao. As a consequence the movements of all those believed to be in sympathy with Hankow in politics are being very closely watched.

It is stated that the unemployed strikers concerned with the anti-British boycott of 1925 are to be removed from the city to Whampoa where camps are to be erected for their accommodation. The strikers are by no means pleased with this proposed arrangement and it is thought that many of them will ask for their \$100 bonus and take themselves off. The Kuomintang are anxious to see the organisation disbanded and the more who refuse to go to Whampoa the better they will be pleased.

The Kuomintang in Canton have announced that labour unions will not be allowed to interfere with politics in the future. Their activities are to be confined to the promotion of labour interests. General Tang Yin Hua, Chief of Police of Canton City, in his report to General Chiang Kai Shek bitterly denounces the policy of labour organisations. He says that bandits and pirates, under the cloak of union organisation, have been taken advantage of the aid afforded to labour by the authorities and have committed all manner of evils. He makes a list of crimes traceable to labour unions.

The boycott of the British steamers continues. The *Taishan* arrived yesterday with only a few Europeans and several cargo coolies. The night boat was no better circumstanced.

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN.

West River at Shihing: July 9th, 24ft. 5ins.; July 10th, rising; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 0in.

North River at Tsingyuen: July 9th, 14ft. 5ins.; July 10th, rising; highest level on record 25ft. 7ins.; lowest 0in.

North River at Samshui: July 9th, 15ft. 3ins.; July 10th, rising; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 5ft.

East River at Sheklung: July 9th, 5ft. 5ins.; July 10th, 7ft. 9ins.; highest 15ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

ALLEGED CONFIDENCE TRICK.

\$20 FOR A LICENCE.

Playing on the credulity of a Chinese girl, a Chinese youth, whose only asset appears to be a certain amount of plausibility, told her that he would obtain a licence for her from the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, if she would give \$20 for it. She readily handed over the money, but failed to get the licence.

The trickster was charged in Court yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindsell. He admitted taking the money, but added that it was his original intention to get the licence for the girl. He thought he was able to manage it, because a certain Mr. Leung, employed at the S.O.A., was a relative of his. But before he had time to approach his relative for the subject, he was advised by a friend that he was impossible, so he left the matter there. He would be pleased to refund the money.

The case was remanded until this morning for Mr. Leung to appear in Court to testify.

NEW TAXES.

NANKING GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

WILL THEY BE CARRIED INTO EFFECT?

UTTER DISREGARD OF TREATIES.

Advices from Shanghai give a full list of the taxes which the Nationalists, with their headquarters at Nanking, propose to introduce, or have already introduced, in the provinces under their control—Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Kiangsu, Anhui and Chekiang. In making these proposals it is announced that *likin* will be abolished.

The new taxes, which in some cases it is proposed to collect through the machinery of the Maritime Customs, run entirely counter to the rights established by Treaty. The Treaty stipulations appear to have been totally disregarded and if the taxes are permitted it will mean that another shrewd blow has been successfully struck at the Customs authority and organisation.

The schedule of the new taxes is as follows:—

1.—2½ per cent. surtax on existing Customs import duties on ordinary goods.

2.—2½ per cent. on existing Customs export duties on all goods as from July 1st.

3.—5 per cent. surtax on existing Customs import duties on luxury goods as from July 4th.

[The luxury list is the same as that drawn up by the Tariff Conference.]

4.—50 per cent. surtax on existing Customs tonnage dues as from July 11th.

[The above four taxes are to be collected by the Surtax Revenue Department with the aid of the Maritime Customs machinery.]

5.—50 per cent. *ad valorem* special rolled tobacco consolidated tax as from July 1st, to be collected by the Kiangsu Central Rolled Tobacco Consolidated Tax Bureau with the aid in the case of imported goods of the Maritime Customs.

6.—Six cents per picul, which is equivalent to \$1.08 per ton irrespective of quality on all coal imported into Kiangsu as from July 1st.

[This is to be collected by the Kiangsu Special Coal Tax Bureau. The machinery of collection is not clearly specified.]

7.—\$1.00 per ten gallons special tax on all kerosene imported, as from July 16th.

[This is to be collected by the Special Oil Tax Bureau. The machinery of collection is not clearly specified.]

While imposing these new taxes, the Nanking Government proposes to abolish all *likin* offices in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsu, Fukien, Anhui and Chekiang.

All wines and tobaccos, both native and foreign, will be subject to a uniform tax of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

IN CANTON.

Our Chinese correspondent writes: The Chinese merchants are strongly protesting against the attempt to impose the so-called luxury tax which, as far as Canton, is concerned, includes practically every kind of merchandise.

According to a ruling of the Canton Ministry of Finance British as well as other vessels calling at Canton will be called upon to pay the "ship's value tax." It is understood that the British Consul protested against such a levy pointing out that it was contrary to treaty and that the reply was made that the Kuomintang Administration had no agreement with the British Government.

A BEACHCOMBER.

ROBS BATHERS AT NORTH POINT.

Bathers who go for a swim at North Point will be pleased to learn that the beachcomber who has combed away a good deal of clothing from the bathers will be prevented from plying his trade for six weeks to come.

He was brought up before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of stealing four pieces of clothing from one of the bathers at North Point. Of course, he did not say he was a beachcomber. He said he was a teacher and that he had succumbed to sudden temptation. The Magistrate remarked that it appeared to him that defendant had deliberately gone to the beach to steal.

CHINESE CINEMA DISPUTE.

FILM THAT THE CHINESE DISLIKED?

\$1,000 DEPOSIT MONEY TO BE RETURNED.

Further evidence was taken yesterday at the Summary Court, before Mr. P. Jacks (Puisne Judge) in the case in which Ng Shun Fat claimed from Tam Fung Shek the return of \$1,000 alleged to have been paid for a consideration which failed.

The case concerned the leasing of a cinema at Hunghom by the plaintiff from the defendant.

Plaintiff's case, as outlined at the last hearing was that the money had been paid as a deposit whilst he took the cinema on trial for a few days. If the receipts were satisfactory he was to carry on with the cinema, if not he was entitled under the agreement, he claimed, to the return of his money within six days of the commencement of the trial.

In his evidence at the previous hearing, plaintiff said he tried a good Chinese picture, and on the first day collected \$16.50, the second day \$17.40, the third day \$11.00, and on the fourth day \$5. The film cost him \$100, and on the deal he lost about \$200. He communicated with his solicitors, instructing them to discontinue the contract and demand his money back.

In support of plaintiff's case an agreement was produced which was alleged to have been signed by both parties, but defendant denied that the agreement produced was the one he signed, and contested the genuineness of the signature.

Giving evidence yesterday, defendant said plaintiff went to him on April 23rd for a contract to be arranged.

Twenty Years Experience of Cinema.

Mr. D. McCallum, for defendant, produced the draft of a contract and Mr. C. A. S. Russ, for plaintiff, objected to the document going in on the ground that there had been no previous hint that there was such a draft in existence. It was admitted that the draft was not signed, however.

Continuing, defendant said he had had twenty years' experience in the cinema business. It was not usual to give a lessee three or four days to determine what returns the theatre was making. The returns were dependent on the weather, the quality of the film and several other things.

Witness received a deposit of \$1,200 together with \$200 bargain money. He had personally run the cinema and at times had made a profit and at others a loss. In 1925, during the crisis, trade was dull owing to the fact that many Chinese went to Canton. Plaintiff was to pay him \$150 per month for the theatre.

Mr. McCallum: Do you consider that a reasonable and fair rent?

Witness: I let it to Hong Kong Amusements without the apparatus for \$250.

Mr. McCallum: In his evidence plaintiff says he took \$16.50 on the first day. Would that represent a fair day's takings?

Witness: It should have been more than that.

Mr. McCallum: He also says he took \$17 on the second day and \$11.50 on the third.

Witness: I don't think those are correct amounts.

Mr. McCallum: He further says that he was showing a first class Chinese picture.

"Everyone Cursed that Film." Witness: Everyone in the audience cursed that picture because it was a very bad one as regards the Chinese community. It dealt with robbing a bride after marriage.

There was further evidence, and after much argument on fact and law, his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

TRAFFIC CONSTABLES' POWERS.

RIGHT TO ARREST CHALLENGED.

A FRACAS AT REPULSE BAY.

An interesting point was raised yesterday by Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton as to whether traffic constables have the right to make arrests. He was defending two Chinese motorists who were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy, by Inspector Grant on various counts.

The first defendant, Chang Hin Shun, residing at Fung Fei Terrace, is charged with: (1), passing a moving vehicle in a control area; (2), failing to produce his driver's licence; (3), resisting Inspector Grant in the execution of his duty; and (4), reckless driving. The other defendant, Li Shiu Pui, residing at No. 64, Robinson Road, is charged with obstructing the Inspector in the execution of his duty.

An Indian sergeant of the guard employed at the Repulse Bay Hotel, said in evidence that he was called to the scene of the trouble by another Indian. On arrival he found the Inspector had one foot on the running board of the motor car and another inside the car. He was also holding the wheel with one hand, and the first defendant also held the wheel. Inspector Grant asked him to assist him in getting the first defendant out of the car. Witness stretched out a hand to do so, but before he could touch the first defendant, four other Chinese held him by his belt from behind. The second defendant who was standing on the right hand side of the car, went to the left side and struck the Inspector on the back.

Opening the case for the defence, Mr. Brutton said that it was perfectly true that the first defendant had passed the Inspector's car while in the controlled area. The defendant had sounded his horn when he got to the straight part of the road, and the Inspector had steered his car to the side of the road and pulled down for the defendant to pass. After going over the bridge, the defendant did increase his speed, but he had never been going at a speed of 40 m.p.h. Mr. Brutton contended that it was absolutely impossible to do so owing to the turnings. The defendant did not know that the Inspector was chasing him until he had stopped his car at Repulse Bay when the Inspector went up to him from behind and said, "Why, you thought you were very smart, eh?" and "Where is your licence?"

The defendant, Mr. Brutton said, had driven a car in America and at Shanghai, and had never been warned by the local Police although he has had his licence for a pretty long time. Defendant told the Inspector that his licence was at home, and when the Inspector said that he would take the defendant to the Station, the defendant was quite willing to go, but in his own car. The reason was that he had no one to look after it. Furthermore, it was impossible for defendant to leave the steering wheel, as he was at a turn of a sloping road. Defendant had his foot on the brake and if he had let go, the car would have been in danger.

The allegation against the Inspector was that he had seized defendant's wrist and twisted his arm back. The defendant had to call out for Lee, the second defendant, to put on the emergency brake. The Inspector also hit the first defendant on the shoulder and aimed a blow at Lee's jaw. Mr. Brutton then pointed out that at the Police Station, the charge of reckless and dangerous driving was not framed against the defendant. This was done subsequently. He (solicitor) now wished to raise as to whether traffic constables had the right to arrest. Mr. Brutton contended that they had not, and if that were so the whole case would have to be dropped. He also submitted that the Ordinance did not allow private car drivers to be apprehended for minor road offences.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon for Mr. Brutton to produce authorities in support of his contention.

THE "BETTER HALF."

CRIPPLED "TJILEBOET" IN THE HARBOUR.

ONE OF HONG KONG'S OLDEST CRAFT.

Yesterday morning one of the strangest craft that Hong Kong has ever seen crawled laboriously up the harbour in tow of a fussy little tug. She was a lame dog, the half of a ship—but the better half. And she had been made to suffer an ever worse ignominy than the mere loss of a few score feet of her once-handsome length, for she was moving backward, stern first!

And so the unlucky *Tjileboet* limped painfully out from the Taikoo Dockyard to a buoy near Stonecutter's Island, where she will remain until the new bow is ready to be joined on to her. A lonely retreat has been chosen for the maimed vessel; perhaps because she desires to hide her shame, like the fox that lost his brush.

To the landlubber it must have seemed that the howling hulk was all the time on the verge of a long plunge into the depths of the sea. Yet her officers walked about on the bridge as confidently as if they had been logging 12 knots in a seaworthy ship; but beneath the bridge, instead of a solid-looking hatch, was a dizzy void.

A *Daily Press* reporter was informed yesterday that the *Tjileboet* will lie at the buoy until her new forepart is ready, and she will then be returned to Taikoo Dock to have it joined up. Work on the new section has already begun, and it is expected that it will be finished in about two months. The vessel will probably be ready for sea again early in November. A number of the ship's original staff are to remain on board to look after her while she is awaiting her new half. Her crew at present numbers six Europeans and 22 natives. Captain de Graaf is in command.

The *Tjileboet* as she lay when our representative went on board yesterday looked quite the most grotesque ship that ever put to sea. Her solitary mast stood like a huge tree; the steel plates at her bow projected in serrated rows; her emptiness caused her to stand unusually high out of the water, and with a faint spiral of smoke and steam at her funnel she looked as if, despite her ludicrous appearance, she were about to put to sea like any perfectly normal vessel.

A Novel Diving Board.

Captain De Graaf—a big, fair-haired Netherlander—was preparing for a bathe alongside, but was willing to explain the mysteries of his strange command. He led the way to the bridge, beneath which was a sheer drop of 40 feet into the sea. Fourteen feet below the surface of the water could be seen the projecting plates the ship's bottom. The Captain went down from the bridge and stepped on to a steel plate that overhung the void like a spring-board. It leapt resolutely beneath his weight in an alarming manner.

Amputated.

At the stern of the ship—now bereft of screw and rudder—two enormous chains tied round each of the two uprights of the mast drooped towards the buoy. Two more had been run round the deck house, to be let down later on. This mass of gigantic cables is to prevent the *Tjileboet* from getting out of hand again should a typhoon strike. For she must not be allowed to run any more risks. Down in the gloomy hold it is possible to see how the vessel has been neatly sliced into two pieces with the oxy-acetylene blow-pipe and afterwards sealed up, in much the same manner as a surgeon amputates a limb and applies ligatures to prevent loss of blood. In the stockhold the donkeyman was keeping his fires up, to maintain steam for the pumps and dynamo, which have for long been in disuse.

Before her accident the *Tjileboet* was a fine ship, and when the repair is finished she will be so again. She is of 6,000 tons, built at Rotterdam in 1918. Her officers and crew are proud of her, and grateful that although she left part of herself to be battered to pieces by the waves, the most important part is left to them. They will soon have their *Tjileboet* again. "Oh yes, she is a fine ship, echoed Captain De Graaf.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

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Have received a new stock of

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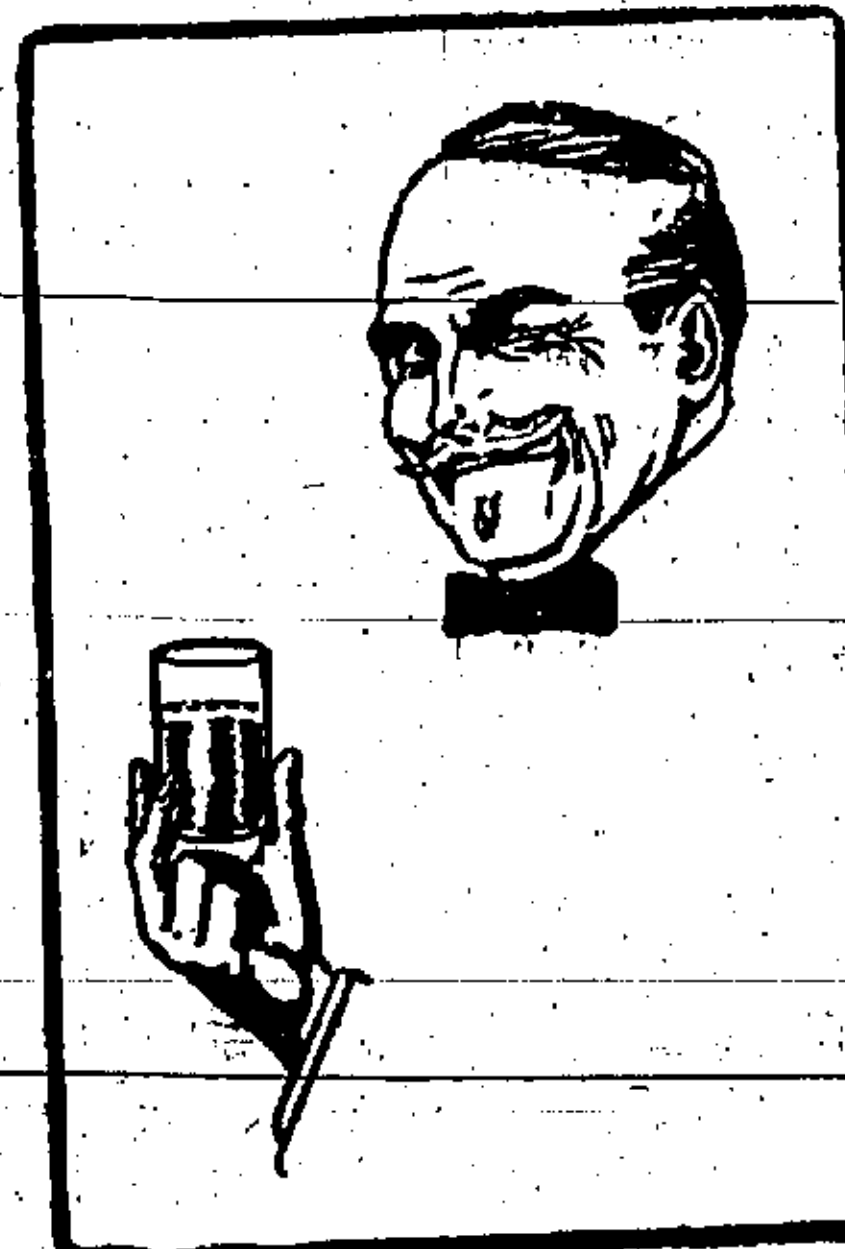
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ALL DEPARTMENTS

From JULY 8th.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 24th June, 1927, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 15th JULY to 15th AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2885, dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 14231/14232, inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2886, dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62432 and 33736/33739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KON, have been **LOST** or **STOLEN**, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 28th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the said Certificates No. 5/NS 2885 and 5/NS 2886 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. O. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [5085]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Possession MAY 1st. Apply: **LINSTEAD & DAVID,** ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS. [4776]

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UNFURNISHED or Partly Furnished Five Roomed HOUSE, on PEAK at MAGAZINE GAP, close to MOTOR ROAD, from 1st NOVEMBER.

Apply:
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Messrs. LEIGH & GILMAN,
P & O Building.
[5099]

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET on 3rd Floor, 1A, CHATER ROAD, Moderate Rental. Apply—P. O. Box No. 611. [5103]

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR, Three Rooms, FLAT in Flat Buildings, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Apply to:—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.** [5091]

FOR SALE—Genuine Sizaire de Luxe 5 Seater Touring Car in Exceptional Condition throughout. Apply Box No. 5105, care of the Hong Kong Daily Press. [5105]

FURNISHED House and Flat near Beach and omnibus, occasional tennis, Garage, moderate rent. Single furnished rooms, with board, from \$140 up. **SMALL INVESTORS.** Tel. O. 4630.

SHOP TO LET

88, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

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STEPHENS' BUILDING, 67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, AND **PRINCE'S BUILDING,** CHATER ROAD.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO. PRINCE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [25]

INTIMATIONS.

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OF DISTINCTION

Just arrived from the factory of NESTOR GIANACIS, LTD. CAIRO.

SETOS AMBER in boxes of 20's
SETOS AMBER do. 100's
QUEEN ... do. 20's
QUEEN ... do. 100's
NESTOR ... do. 20's
LOTUS ... do. 100's

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG. [50]

DEATH.

ALVES—On July 11th, at his residence, No. 123, Montague Edge Avenue, Kowloon Tong, **JOSE LUIZ DE SELVIA ALVES**, aged 79 years. [5113]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 12th, 1927

PIRACY PREVENTION.

PROBABLY it is because piracy in these days is such an anomaly—only possible in an anomalous country like China—that effective means of prevention seem so difficult to find. Those who are concerned to explore the problem tend to travel in circles, perhaps because they cannot bring themselves—publicly at least—to face certain hard facts from which there is no escape. Those ship-owners and ships' officers who tend to go purple in the face at the mention of Indian guards (many of whom, let it be remembered, have died in the defence of ships) will be interested to learn that in the discussions which arose after the *Tai On* piracy of 1914 the *Daily Press* quoted "an experienced ship-master" who recommended the employment of Indian armed guards as being "the most practicable of all the suggestions he had heard." The same year the *Daily Press* wrote dubiously regarding the plan recommended by the late Mr. E. A. Hewitt, and urged by the General Chamber of Commerce, of engaging in punitive expeditions against pirates' headquarters in Chinese territory. "day, in many quarters, Indian guards are deprecated and expeditions to Bias Bay, after actual experiment, are in favour. As additional evidence that we seem to be travelling in circles, further

researches into history, as recorded in our files, reveal the fact that the Government felt compelled to legislate in 1913 and 1914 because many shipowners would take no steps to protect themselves. To-day, the *Sunning* Piracy Commission suggests that the Government should withdraw and cast the onus back upon the shipowner, proposing that compulsion be removed and that shipowners be merely recommended to carry out certain protective measures which are considered likely to be effective.

The shipowners, however, have always held that some of these measures conflict with Board of Trade Regulations for Safety of Life at Sea in that they prevent passengers from having free access to the boats in the event of calamity, and at the psychological moment comes the *Leung Kwong-Moon* collision to demonstrate their point. Shipowners and masters of vessels are naturally unwilling to step straight into what looks uncommonly like a trap, and undertake a responsibility which is likely to bring them into sharp conflict with the Board of Trade. The authority to which ship-masters, especially, look for permission to exercise their profession. If, in future, ship-owners accept responsibility for maintaining and locking grilles, they would not be able, like Adam, to throw the blame on Eve, in the shape of the Hong Kong Government.

The position brought about by the Commission's report is thus extremely puzzling, alike to the Government, the shipowners, and ships' officers. However, both the *Sunning* Commission and the "Minority" Report of the Unofficial Members of the 1924 Committee recommend grilling of the bridge, and probably this could be done without legislative enactment and under such safeguards as not to conflict with B.O.T. Regulations for Safety of Life.

Again, it is all very well to quote CHARLES II. and remind British ships officers that for the master and crew not to resist piratical attack is an offence still punishable by a law enacted in the reign of that monarch. Circumstances alter cases, and in the China seas the "defenders" are not, as in the old days, a whole ship's company, but may be said always to exclude the Chinese crew and to comprise only the European officers, and possibly a few European passengers, a mere handful of men heavily outnumbered by the pirates. Every Britisher instinctively admires the men who decline the humiliation of compliance with the pirates' orders and put up a fight against great odds, but we suspect that insurance companies and shipowners, as they ruefully survey a damaged vessel and repair bills for thousands of pounds, sometimes pay only lip services to the ordinances of CHARLES THE SECOND and their more recent rendering, "Resist to the uttermost." None will envy the position of a ship's captain faced with threats that passengers outside the protected area will be murdered if the ship is defended. And those who say the captain should let the passengers be sacrificed would doubtless take a quite different view of relative values if they were in the passengers' position. Granted that, generally speaking, a well-disciplined ship can be defended for a considerable time from behind a gridded area, the pirates, being without scruples, can bring to bear methods of suasion difficult to resist.

We have no sovereign remedy for piracy. It is the march of science and civilisation which has rendered piracy extinct in most of the Seven Seas and ultimately the tide of progress will sweep it away in China. Just as the telegraph and telephone on land have made the way of the transgressor harder, so the general adoption of wireless telegraphy at sea must tend to curb the local industry of piracy, or, as it might perhaps more fittingly be called, in view of the circumstances in which it is carried on, "armed robbery at sea." At present a bullet-proof automatic system of wireless signals seems to be the most suitable form of wireless because the ordinary wireless

apparatus is always the first objective of pirates who attack a ship so provided. The Commission recommends that compulsory installation of wireless should be considered, and this is likely to be the most effective anti-piracy measure that is likely to offer—certainly cheap as compared with Indian guards (stated to cost shipowners \$270,000 per annum). Punitive measures ashore are subject to the drawback that they may be delayed until too late by political indecision and party considerations at Westminster. Practically all other effective remedies are dependant upon good government in China and this, unfortunately, is nothing more at present than an "aspiration" and a catch word in the mouths of demagogues who are unlikely to provide the good government of which they talk so much.

THE INTRODUCTION OF GRILLES. GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROTEST.

After the first and less serious of two piracies of the *Tai On*, the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill, K.C. (Attorney-General) in moving the second reading, in July, 1913, of a Bill to bring river steamers under the Piracy Ordinance of 1900 with regard to steam launches, said:—

"In some instances no precautions, or very few precautions, are taken by people responsible for running small steamers from here to various points up the river. The old law provides that the owner, master and crew of a steam launch shall observe such precautions against piracy as may be prescribed by the C.S.P. with the approval of the Governor. Very reasonable regulations were drawn up for the steam launches, and the old Bill will simply be added to by including 'river trade steamers' wherever the words 'steam launches' appear."

By this simple device, "the thin end of the wedge" was introduced. The Bill was passed with practically no discussion and in the following year, after the *Tai On* had been again pirated, set on fire by the pirates to try and force the captain to beach her, and burnt to the water's edge with a loss of 200 lives, further legislation, and the Piracy Prevention Regulations, were introduced.

Considerable opposition was then raised. Mr. Hewitt, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, objecting in Council that the proposed Regulations were "absolutely impracticable" and seeking to exclude from the Bill all ocean-going steamers. The Governor (the late Sir Henry May), however, informed shipowners that three provisions were considered by the Government to be essential, namely, "grilling-off" passengers, "grilling-off" baggage (except passengers' hand baggage) and, that the officers "in order to have a chance," shall be protected by grilles. The Bill was passed.

Two more cases of enteric fever, both Chinese, were reported from the Victoria district on Sunday.

The theft of two table fans, value at \$40 has been reported by the Chinese Christian Church, at 332, Nathan Road.

Among those returning to Hong Kong yesterday from Manila by the *s.s. Empress of Asia*, were Mr. and Mrs. John Fleming and Mr. C. Thwaites.

Thieves entered a temple at Kwai Tsing yesterday and stole some Yeung Hong joss ornaments worth \$100, the property of the *kai fong* of the district.

For posting a "To Let" notice on a gas lamp standard in Des Vœux Road West, a Chinese was yesterday morning fined \$2 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

The mail from Home and Europe via Siberia arrived late last evening, but it is hoped to have all the mail ready for delivery by nine o'clock this morning.

Among the passengers leaving last evening on the *s.s. President Lincoln* for Manila were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins is the United States Consul at Canton.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Harry Cooper, journalist, residing at Empress Lodge, Kowloon, to Miss Frances Louise Sherman, residing at No. 184, Woodrow Wilson Street, Tientsin.

Among passengers leaving on the *R.M.S. Empress of Asia* to-morrow are:—Mr. and Mrs. Roxburgh, for Shanghai, Mrs. Stone, wife of the General Passenger Agent of the C.P.R., Hong Kong, for Kobe, Col. Towle, of the Welch Regiment, for England, and Mr. H. E. Durrachmidt, of the Standard Oil Company, for Vancouver.

A pretty Chinese wedding took place at the Union Church, Kowloon, yesterday, the contracting parties being the Rev. Leung Moi Seong, and Miss Chu Mae Chau. The bridegroom is the pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Canada, among his own countrymen. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Pastor of the Union Church, Kennedy Road, officiated.

A summons against Mr. A. H. Rowe, manager and licensee of the Kowloon and Hong Kong Taxi Company, for failing to maintain one of his vehicles in proper condition, was withdrawn at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Two Portuguese youths—A. Silva and H. Barretto—who were summoned before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy for assaulting a Chinese bus conductor, were yesterday bound over for one year. The conductor was awarded \$20 compensation.

Mr. R. M. Woods, living at No. 5, Aimal Villas, Kowloon, has reported to the police that at about seven o'clock yesterday morning some person entered the house unobserved, by an open door and stole various articles valued altogether at \$39.

It has been reported to the police by Mr. H. B. Allgood, of Holt's Wharf, that sometime early yesterday morning someone broke into the bedroom of his house by climbing up an outside pipe and entering through an open window. The thief stole wrist watches and money to the value of \$135.

A special police squad on search duty at Kennedy Road on Saturday came across a Chinese who was carrying his hat in a suspicious way. On examination it was found that a chicken was concealed in the hat. He was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday with the theft of the chicken, and fined \$5, or in default seven days' hard labour.

Twelve Chinese and two Japanese were yesterday morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with playing "sam kung" at No. 24, Lung Lau Street, Wanchai, on Sunday night. The defendants claimed that they were playing poker. The Magistrate discharged the defendants as the Police was not able to prove the nature of the game played.

A very enjoyable whist drive was held on Saturday evening at the new clubhouse of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, the event having been arranged by Mr. D. Harvey and a Committee. Over forty members and friends took part, the prize winners being:—Ladies: 1, Mrs. Harvey; 2, Mrs. Purslow; 3, Mrs. Cameron. Gents: 1, Mr. D. Harvey, junior; 2, Mr. A. W. E. Davidson; 3, Mr. N. Watson.

Going to a grocer's shop at No. 108, Queen's Road Central, on Sunday, a Chinese took delivery of 12 tins of milk, 2 boxes of cheese, 2 pots of Bova and 1 tin of cigars. The retailer who represented was ordered by the Steward of the shop to hand the goods over to the man's arrest, and he was yesterday morning brought before Major C. Willson. He admitted his fraud and was sent to prison for one month.

A *foki* of the Commercial Press was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday morning with the theft of eight pieces of clothing worth \$47 from No. 6, Catich Street, and two pieces worth \$13 from No. 7, North Street, Kennedy Town. According to Sergeant Post, both houses were occupied by the accused's employers, and he helped himself to the property when no one was about. The Magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour.

A report which appeared in a vernacular paper to the effect that a prominent Chinese had made an offer of \$1,300,000 for the site of that part of the Hong Kong Hotel which was destroyed by fire on New Year's Day, 1926, and which covers an area of about 17,000 square feet, and that this offer might receive the consideration of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., has been denied by an official of that Company. The vernacular report further stated that the Hotel put a figure of \$1,400,000 on the land, and that negotiations broke down when the Company requested that no new building erected thereon should be used as a theatre, cafes, restaurants, or hotels. This is denied by the Company, who say there is no truth in the story, although they might be disposed to sell if a sufficiently attractive offer were made.

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

NO CHANGE IN SITUATION.

Although three of the China Navigation Company's vessels have sailed from Shanghai, namely the *Puyang* for Yangtze ports, the *Shantung* for Hong Kong and the *Tungchow* for Tientsin, there has been no change in the local situation. Apparently some of the officers have not come out on strike, but judging from present condition there is little prospect of local sailings.

There are now fourteen of the Company's steamers lying up, twelve in Kowloon Bay, and two at Harbour buoys. These are in charge of members of the *Shantung* staff, and are lying with fires drawn.

The *Shantung*, which sailed from Shanghai for Hong Kong, is due here to-day.

Both the Company and the Guild Offices remain reticent with regard to the situation.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS. DISTRIBUTION TO SERVICE HOSPITALS.

The Committee reports that "Stores" as detailed in the list given below have been distributed to the Naval and Military Hospitals, to date:—

Balls (cricket), 10; balls (tennis), 20; bandages (abdominal), 38; bandages (head), 24; bats (cricket), 6; Baskets (W.P.), 18; bells table, 12; bed covers, 422; bed jackets, 30; bed rests, 10; bladders (football), 10; books and magazines (bundles), 87; bowls (China), 24; brushes (sweeping), 8.
Card tables, 1; chapel furniture and fittings, complete set; chairs (cane, long), 22; chairs (Chesterfield), 2; chairs (rattan, arm), 46; chests of drawers, 7; cigarettes, 15,000; coat hangers, 6; covers (metal), 200; covers (net), 24; crucifix, 24; cups (with covers), 100; cushions (chair), 12.
Dominoes (sets), 38; draughts (sets), 54; draught boards, 54; dust pans, 8; dusters (feather), 48.
Envelopes, 1,200.
Face cloths, 50; fans (palm leaf), 150; floor polishers, 2; floor polish (tins), 6; fly swatters, 204; footballs, 6.
Gloves (batting), 4 pairs; gloves (boxing), 2 pairs; gloves (W.K.), 2 pairs; gowns (dressing), 6; gramophones, 5; gramophone needles, 10,000; gramophone records, 129; gum (bottles), 6.
Ice chest, 1; inkwells (glass), 8.
Halmas (sets), 30.
Jackets (dressing), 26; jars (biscuits), 10; jars (jam), 6; jigsaw puzzles, 28; jugs (China), 9; jugs (glass), 6; jugs (enamel), 20.
Kettles, 4; kimonos, 50.
Lodges soup, 6; leg guards, 2 pairs.
Mats (door), 29; mats (grass), 22.
Napkins (paper), 1,000.
Pads (blotting), 8; pads (writing), 384; pencils, 144; pianos (on hire), 1; ping pong balls, 12; ping pong (sets), 3; pipes (tobacco), 49; playing cards (picks), 187; pyjamas (suits), 12.
Racquet-presses, 2; ring quoits (sets), 8; rugs (matting), 3; rulers (long), 6.
Sauce pans, 6; screens (folding), 24; screens (umbrella, net), 229; screens (window for chapel), 6; serviettes rings, 30; settees (cane), 1; settees (padded), 2; sewing machines (on loan), 2; slippers (grass), 25 pairs; soap (Carbolic), 200; soap (shaving, stick), 84; soap (tablets), 100; stools (bamboo), 50; stumps (cricket, sets), 2; sweets, 154 lbs.
Tables (rattan), 34; table covers (small), 200; tea pots, 12; tea sets, 7; tea trays (wooden), 3; tennis racket, 1; tennis net, 1; thermosasks, 5; thermometer, 1; toast racks, 4; trays (tea), 12; trays (ash), 363; torches (electric, complete), 48; tobacco, 140 oz.; tray cloths, 28; trays (desk), 6.
Vases (brass), 6; vases (China), 100.
Wardrobes, 7; work bag, 1.

"RAIN."

A VERY MODERN PLAY.

"Rain," a play based upon Mr. Somerset Maugham's well-known story and which had a long run in London and New York, was presented to a crowded house by the Wilbur Players last night. The play, outspoken and true to life, is intended to show the depravity of certain white folk who had settled down in the South Sea Islands, also the work of a missionary who is an egotist.

The story centres around an unfortunate girl who, having fallen, was scorned by those whose duty it was to reform her.

"Rain" will be repeated to-night. To-morrow night "The High Cost of Loving" will be presented.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5 p.m., stated:—
A feeble anti-cyclone is central between Japan and Bonin. There are indications of a typhoon about 600 miles E. of Manila, moving W.N.W. or N.W.
LOCAL FORECAST:—S. or variable winds; light to moderate, fair.

THE BOYCOTT.

JAPANESE CONSUL'S PROTEST.

GENERAL LI TSAI HSIN'S REPLY.*

Our Chinese correspondent writes: The Japanese Consul-General in Canton has protested against the anti-Japanese boycott by the Chinese, disclaiming the intention of the Japanese to interfere with the internal affairs of the Republic, and explaining that the landing of Japanese troops in Shantung was for the defence of Japanese interests and nationals only.

According to the local Press, General Li Tsai Hsin, commanding the troops in Canton and district, has replied that on the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil, the anti-Japanese agitation will cease. While Japanese troops remain in China he cannot be responsible for the anti-Japanese movement now in progress.

Since July 9th, there has been considerable difficulty in landing cargo from Japanese sources at Kowloon, Wuchow, and other West River ports in the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces.

THREAT AGAINST BRITISH GOODS ALSO.

Circulars have been received in Canton from the Public Boycott Association at Wuchow stating that an anti-Japanese and anti-British boycott will be definitely carried out in Kwangsi as from July 15th, after which date both Japanese and British goods will not be allowed to be imported into that province. Picketing forces for that purpose are now being organised.

DROWNED SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

LAMENT OF PIPES AND MUFFLED DRUMS AT THE GRAVESIDE.

Private Maurice Prince, the young soldier of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who lost his life at Tai Wan bathing beach on Sunday, as reported yesterday, was buried with full military honours yesterday evening at Happy Valley Cemetery.

The cortege, including a firing party supplied by the Signal Section to which deceased belonged, and 12 pipers and muffled drums of the K.O.S.B. left Wellington Barracks at 6 o'clock in command of Capt. A. M. Lewis. The coffin was draped with the Union Jack and drawn on a gun carriage, being escorted by fellow soldiers of the Regiment. The coffin was followed by the wreath bearers and a cortege of 200 men from "A" Company to which deceased formerly belonged. On the way to the Valley, the pipes and muffled drums, the latter draped in black, played "The Flowers of the Forest," and "Land of the Leal," and later at the graveside, a lament.

Among those present, in addition to Capt. Lewis were officers of "A" Company, Capt. S. C. Rennie, Lieut. A. McLaine, and Lieut. F. M. Trogear.

There were also representatives from the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club, including Messrs. W. Greig, R. A. Ramsay, D. J. P. Proven, H. G. Cooper and J. J. Dockson.

Wreaths sent were as under:—From the Signal Section, K.O.S.B.; N.C.O.'s and men of "A" Company; Officers of the 2nd K.O.S.B.; Lieut. McLaine, Kowloon Dock Staff, Sergeants Mess, K.O.S.B.; Headquarters Wing, K.O.S.B.

The Service was conducted by the Rev. E. P. W. Alexander, regimental chaplain, and afterwards the "Last Post" and "Reveille" were sounded, and the customary volleys discharged by the firing party over the grave.

At the conclusion of the service, the detachment of the King's Own Scottish Borderers' reformed ranks and headed by the pipers and drums, the latter by then undraped, marched back to a stirring tune to Murray Barracks.

RESCUE ATTEMPTED.

Further details with regard to the sad death of Private Prince show that a gallant attempt at rescue was made by Guardsman J. Leslie, of the Scots Guards, who dived off the raft, where Prince sank, and endeavoured to save him, but the drowning man clutched hold of his legs and dragged Leslie under. Leslie broke free and getting to the surface, seized Prince by the hair. But apparently a strong current pulled the young man down, and he sank before further assistance arrived. The body, as stated yesterday, was recovered, a matter of 45 minutes later.

Private Prince was a native of Chesterfield, and as far as is known, unmarried.

HUNAN AND HUPEH WANT "HONEST-MINDED" KUOMINTANG MEMBERS.

AN APPEAL TO NANKING.
RE-ENTRY OF THE ANFUITES.

READY TO TAKE UP FENGTIENITES' BURDEN IN PEKING.

DISGUISED JAPANESE TROOPS SAID TO BE FIGHTING IN SHANTUNG.

The Northerners appear to have consolidated at Tsinan, where General Chang Tsung Chang and Marshal Sun Chuen Feng are reported to have resumed control on the 10th inst.

There is a report that the Kuomintang forces have received a considerable set-back in Shantung.

Japanese troops, it is said, have been seen at Kiumi, west of Kiaochow. They are believed to be ready to go into action "disguised as Fengtien troops."

It is reported that Nanking's abolition of *likin* has been postponed until November 1st.

Delegates from Hupeh and Hunan have arrived at Nanking to request the Nationalist Government to send a punitive expedition into these provinces against the "Reds." The delegation also request that "honest-minded" members of the Kuomintang should take over the reins of government in both Hupeh and Hunan.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS FOR TSINGTAO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, July 11th.
A company of railway and telegraph troops for Tsingtao from Tokyo is arriving on the 15th inst. The Government has stated that no further reinforcements are planned for the present.

MORE JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA?

(Wah Tat Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 11th.
The Japanese Government, it is reported, will give an order to the Japanese military authority in China to send another contingent from Dairen to the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway zone. More troops, stationed at Kobe, are designed to be despatched to China, and also start for Tsingtao on the 12th inst.

According to a report from Nanking, the abolition of *likin*, decided upon by the Nanking Government, has been postponed until November 1st.

Delegates from Hupeh and Hunan have arrived at Nanking. Their mission is reported to be to request the Nanking Government to send a punitive expedition against the "Reds" in these provinces. They also request that Nanking should appoint some "honest-minded" Kuomintang members to take the reins of Government of the two provinces.

A number of Japanese troops are reported to have appeared in Kiumi, west of Kiaochow. It is alleged that they are disguised as Fengtien soldiers in order to fight for them at that point. The Japanese troops at Tsingtao and Dairen have already mobilised.

ARRESTS IN PEKING.

ALLEGED KUOMINTANG PLOTTERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 10th.
As regards a considerable number of students and other Kuomintang plotters and agitators arrested during the past week, apparently there have been three distinct plots, for one batch of the arrested men has been sent to Tientsin for trial there in connection with a plot, another lot have been handed over to the local headquarters of the Tutung of Jehol, accused of hatching a plot at Jehol, while it is understood that a special military court will be formed for the trial of the remainder on a charge of attempting to stir up trouble in Peking.

(Continued on next column.)

MEXICO'S "ENEMIES."

MEXICAN FOREIGN OFFICE SEEKS INFORMATION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, July 11th.
The Mexican Foreign Office is circularising Mexican Consuls abroad instructing them to report the names of foreign firms dealing with the enemies of President Calles' Government.

The information is sought in order to place an embargo on the properties of the guilty firms in Mexico and to boycott them.

MORE SOVIET ARRESTS.

ALLEGED SPYING FOR BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, July 11th.
The official Tass agency states that over 25 persons, including a number of ex-naval officers and officials of military and civil institutions, have been arrested at Leningrad in connection with the reported discovery of a large spying organisation directed by an agent of the British secret service, who was attached to the British Legation, first at Helsingfors and then at Revel.

It is alleged that the British intelligence service assisted the monarchists, and that the Finnish intelligence service carried on espionage in the Leningrad military district, especially with regard to the manufacture of chemicals for the "Red" army and navy.

Alleged Confessions.
The Tass agency also states that in the course of the trial by the Supreme Court, a man named Druzhilovsky, who pleaded guilty of espionage against the Soviet, declared that he had produced forged documents for Bulgaria in the personal direction of Dr. Popoff, the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, who was in touch with a British officer.

Druzhilovsky also alleged that the famous Zinovieff letter was composed by two Russian exiles.

AUSTRIA AND U.S.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, July 11th.
A commercial treaty granting most-favoured-nation treatment has been concluded between Austria and the United States, for a period of eight years.

LINER HITS ICEBERG.

PASSENGERS' THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10th.
A thousand passengers on the Canadian Pacific liner *Montcalm* had a thrilling experience in a dense fog at the Saint Lawrence, when the vessel slid on a submerged ledge of a huge iceberg, and heeled over to an alarming angle.

Many of the women passengers fainted. The vessel fortunately got clear, but was delayed in the icefield for 44 hours.

ITALO-FRENCH FRONTIER INCIDENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 10th.
A series of incidents on the Italian-French frontier has aroused considerable ill-feeling locally. The authorities are disquieted. Yesterday a frontier post near Briançon was entirely painted with the Italian colours.

Recently thirty Blackshirts inadvertently crossed the frontier and were arrested, although they declared they were not aware that they had crossed.

The third incident was when an international train from Ventimiglia, which was being run by the French, pulled up owing to an adverse signal after half the train had crossed the frontier.

The train proceeded to place fog signals on the line three hundred yards from the rear in order to avoid accidents, but immediately he stepped on Italian territory and carabinieri warned him off and ordered him to return to the train.

IRISH POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

VICE-PRESIDENT O'HIGGINS SHOT DEAD IN DUBLIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUBLIN, July 10th.
Vice-President O'Higgins, while en route to Mass, was shot and seriously wounded by three men in a motor-car. He was shot three times in the body and once in the head.

No arrests were made.

LATER.

Mr. O'Higgins is dead. Details of the outrage state that Mr. O'Higgins was with his wife, and was walking near their residence in the Blackrock suburb when a motor-car drew up close to the footpath, and its three occupants emptied their revolvers at the couple. Mrs. O'Higgins was not hit, but reached home in a state of collapse.

The police are stopping all motor-cars in an effort to find the assailants. Within half an hour of the shooting, the police all over the city had held up all motor-cars and searched them, also houses with garages.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins was regarded as the "strong man" of the Free State Government, and toured the country in the recent election, vigorously attacking the Republican and De Valera parties.

Mr. O'Higgins' Career.

He was Vice-President, and Minister of Justice and External Affairs. He was only 35 years old, and has followed the tragic fate of his father, who was shot dead in 1922.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins was Governor-General Healy's nephew by marriage, and was imprisoned at Belfast during the disorders there. Later, De Valera appointed him to the Sinn Féin's local government board, but Mr. O'Higgins supported the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921.

He was appointed Minister of Justice in 1922, and while he was head of the administration of the law in 1922-23, altogether 77 irregulars were executed.

Struck Several Times.

DUBLIN, July 11th.
Details of the assassination of Mr. O'Higgins, show that he was struck by several bullets, and collapsed. More shots were then fired into his body as he lay on the ground. A medical examination showed that he was hit seven or eight times.

Professor McNeill and two Civic Guards came up a moment after the assailants had disappeared in their motor-car. A priest and doctor were summoned to attend Mr. O'Higgins, who was streaming with blood. Replying to a question, the dying man said "I forgive them all."

The priest, kneeling in a stream of blood, ministered to the dying man, who perfectly coherently expressed his last wishes with regard to his family and property.

Prior to his death, Mr. O'Higgins declared, "I was dying at peace with my enemies. I die for my country. I go to join Michael Collins."

Mr. O'Higgins had been provided with police protection, but frequently evaded his guardians. He had sent his personal escort on a message before leaving home.

President Cosgrave's Tribute.

LATER.
President Cosgrave in a statement with regard to the assassination of Mr. O'Higgins, says: "In this hour of national loss and mourning, mindful of the steadfast, heroic figure who has been sacrificed, the Irish people won't falter. Mr. O'Higgins, in his dauntless courage and unflinching determination has trodden the path blazed by Messrs. Collins and Griffiths, even unto death. Another great defender of the nation has been sacrificed. The Irish people must rest assured that the assassin's bullet will not succeed in terrorising the country. There are, and will be, men emboldened by the noble example of the late Vice-President, and profiting by his labours, will be ready to step into his place and maintain his high tradition of devotion to the welfare and safety of the nation."

Mr. L. C. Amery telegraphed sympathy to Mr. Cosgrave.

Mr. Kevin Christopher O'Higgins was born on June 7th, 1892, the son of the late Mr. T. F. O'Higgins, F.R.C.S.I., of Stradell, Leix. He was educated at bally, Leix. He was educated at bally, Leix. He was educated at bally, Leix.

He was a member of the Dail for Queen's County from 1918 to 1922, and was a member of the Dail for Dublin County in 1923, and the same year sat as Minister for Home Affairs of the Irish Free State.

(Continued on next column.)

S.S. "CHICHUEN."

MASTER ESCAPES FROM THE HANDS OF BANDITS.

REPAIRS VESSEL AND GETS AWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 11th.
Samuel Fisher of San Francisco, master of the steamer *Chichuen*, who was captured by bandits while the steamer was aground on the upper-Yangtze, escaped from the bandits and refloated the *Chichuen*. After repairing the vessel he safely reached Ichang on the 9th inst.

FRACAS OUTSIDE A MOSQUE.

TROOPS AND CIVILIANS COLLIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAGHDAD, July 10th.
Two Iraqi soldiers and three civilians were killed and 18 soldiers and 23 civilians were injured, in a fracas outside the famous Kadhmain Mosque.

A crowd estimated at 100,000 were commemorating the historic martyrdoms connected with the Muharram, when soldiers who were unarmed somehow angered the crowd, a section of which attacked the troops, many civilian Arabs freely using knives.

A very ugly situation was saved by the coolness and tact of an Iraqi officer, who led his men from the vicinity of the mosque; and subsequently the police restored order.

SINGAPORE'S GUNMEN.

MR. SONG ONG SIANG'S COUNCIL.

ALLEGED IMPORTATION OF ARMS FROM CHINA.

The continued activities of gunmen in Singapore was to be the subject of a question by Mr. Song Ong Siang at the meeting on July 3rd of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Song Ong Siang was to ask Government to say what further measures have been taken or are being adopted to deal in an effective manner with the situation.

Other questions standing in the name of the hon'ble member were as follows:

It is alleged that revolvers are imported in parts from China and assembled here. If this allegation is true and the Police authorities are cognisant of the fact, have instructions been issued for a thorough and systematic search of personal luggage of all persons entering Singapore for fire-arms and their component parts?

Will Government say if it is contemplated to cancel, without assigning any reason therefor, the license of private individuals who are at present holders of licences to keep fire-arms?

The Official Report.

LATER.
The Free State is horror-stricken over the assassination of Mr. Kevin O'Higgins in Dublin.

The official account of the crime states that the motor-car used by the murderers was stolen in the City on Saturday night.

Shortly before midday on Sunday three men drove it to the neighbourhood of Mr. O'Higgins' residence. Two others in the vicinity acted as scouts and signalled when they espied the Minister, who was proceeding to Mass.

The three motorists descended from the car and fired on the Minister, who ran across the road and fell on the footway.

The assailants left him assuming that he was dead, but seeing him slightly raise his hand, returned and each fired a shot at vital spots. They then made off.

The car was later found abandoned in Milltown.

It transpires that Mr. O'Higgins was alone when shot, his wife having gone to Mass earlier.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

AN ILLUMINATING COMMUNIQUE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 10th.
The public sitting of the Geneva Naval Conference takes place on Monday afternoon.

The cruiser question was discussed by the Executive Committee yesterday and suggestions which are to receive further consideration were made for over-coming differences in viewpoint on this issue.

The communiqué views of the British proposals for reducing tonnage and gun power and lengthening the age of battleships were also considered. The Japanese think that this matter might be profitably taken up by the present Conference but that care should be taken not to allow it to imperil what they regard as the Conference's principal object, namely, the limitation of auxiliary craft, and should be held up until agreement is first reached thereon.

Capital Ships.

The Americans stated they do not object to informal exchanges on the British capital ship proposals after a successful agreement on auxiliary craft. They added that such an exchange should not prejudice the decision to be taken at the 1931 conference by any of the Powers but should rather be to elicit information which would enable the proposals to be thoroughly studied. The American delegation recommend that if it is agreeable to all signatory Powers the 1931 conference should be held early that year rather than in August in order to give ample time to determine the effects of any decision reached by the Conference in regard to the capital ship replacement programme which begins in November that year.

The British delegation made a reservation to the effect that they could not consider themselves bound not to raise the question during the Conference even if complete agreement were not reached on all other points.

What Modification of Design Means.

With reference to this American recommendation British circles think that a few months cannot be considered ample time for altering the design of battleships and that the three years is much nearer the period required for such a task. It is for this reason that the decision to reduce the size of battleships would be a singularly opportune if taken at the present Conference since it would enable the modification of designs to have been completed by the 1931 conference. In regard to the provisional agreements reached on destroyers and submarines a sense of disappointment is expressed that such agreements could only be reached after the British proposed limit for unitary displacement in each case had been forced upwards.

The Dominions and the Cruiser Question.

The cruiser question is regarded as of direct and vital importance by the Dominion delegates not only to the British but to themselves. Sir James Parr, High Commissioner in London for New Zealand, and one of New Zealand's representatives at the Conference, arrived in London last night and said: "New Zealand and Australia are especially concerned with the cruiser question. New Zealand has a foreign trade of over one hundred million pounds and most of her exports and imports are to and from the Motherland. They have to be carried over twelve thousand miles of ocean."

"Australia's trade is nearly three hundred million pounds and her imports and exports are in the same position. Obviously if our ocean routes to Europe should be cut or blocked by raiders our whole economic life would be suspended."

"The only cure for the raider is the cruiser as the late war proved conclusively."

"The British demand for seventy cruisers wherewith to patrol and police tens of thousands of miles of sea route and defend tens of thousands of miles of coast line must seem to any intelligent person perfectly reasonable. New Zealand will always support the British Admiralty in any measure she conceives necessary to keep the ocean highways safe and clear. And other Dominions equally recognise the force of facts in this respect."

Britain and the Security of the Sea.

Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the Conservative Party organisation, who was formerly financial secretary to the Admiralty in the present Government, referring to the cruiser question, said that no British subject can ever forget that it is upon the security of sea communications that not only his own existence depends but that of every citizen of the British Empire.

(Continued on next column.)

THE LURE OF THE ATLANTIC.

GERMAN WOMAN TO MAKE AN ATTEMPT.

FLIES "EVERYWHERE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 10th.
A young German woman, Fraulein Thera Rasche, has arrived at Croydon en route to America whence she intends to fly the Atlantic.

She says that the facilities for training for long flights in commercial machines are better in the United States than in Germany, where only sports machines are available, and declares that Levine is anxious she should sign a contract to fly his firm's machines. She hopes to attempt the Atlantic flight later in the summer.

Thera's father is a wealthy brewer at Essen, and gave his daughter an aeroplane a few years ago.

"Now I fly everywhere," she told Reuter. "I flew on the present trip from Essen to Paris, and crossed the Channel, landing at French and English coast towns to replenish my petrol. I shall fly to Southampton to-morrow to join the steamship *Leviathan*."

Comdr. Byrd.

CHESTER, July 10th.

The America, Comdr. Byrd's Fokker aeroplane, is returning to New York by the s.s. *Leviathan* on Tuesday.

A *Le Touquet* message states that Byrd and his companions were presented to the Prince of Wales, who was present at a gala in their honour.

There was wild enthusiasm on the arrival of the aviator at Dunkirk. The monuments were hung with the American and French flags, and the freedom of the city was bestowed on Byrd, who is the first freeman there for a century.

LORD READING'S PLEA.

IMPORTANCE OF OUR FRIENDSHIP WITH AMERICA.

The Marquess of Reading was among those who welcomed over 100 American doctors visiting London at Dartmouth House, Mayfair, the headquarters of the English-Speaking Union.

Lord Reading confessed that he was going to the Derby because Lord Dawson of Penn (who was present) insisted that he must take as much fresh air as possible.

Remarking that Lord Dawson had another engagement which nothing on earth must stop, he said: "He pretends he is not going to the Derby. I suspect him." (Laughter.)

The medical profession in both countries had not only the common ground of language as a means of interpretation, but it had the same ideals of honour, integrity and probity.

"The most important factor in human civilisation—and, believe me, I am not merely using rhetorical language or speaking in exaggeration—is that the American and the British people should understand each other and should work together, at least wherever it is possible, for the common purpose of benefiting humanity," said Lord Reading, making an eloquent plea for Anglo-American friendship.

Cruisers which we require for defence and not offence of our trade routes can be a menace to no country. How could a scattered fleet of small defensive cruisers be a menace to a battle fleet to what ever nation it belongs?

It was because the maximum in cruisers under the Washington Agreement is in their opinion too high—and the number that can be built is, of course, unlimited—that the British have suggested more heavily armed and bigger cruisers of 10,000 tons should be brought within the ratio of the Washington Agreement thus limiting the number that could be built.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Plenary Session.

GENEVA, July 11th.
There is a possibility that the plenary session of the Naval Conference, fixed for to-day, will be postponed in order to enable the Americans and Japanese to reconsider the British proposal with regard to the cruiser building programme, to be spread over a number of years.

Plenary Sitting Postponed.

GENEVA, July 11th.
The Plenary Sitting of the Naval Conference, fixed for to-day, was postponed on the initiative of Mr. Hugh Gibson (head of U.S. Delegation) in consequence of the death of Mr. O'Higgins.

INTERPORT CRICKET

TIENTSIN DEFEAT PEKING.

POWELL'S SPLENDID BOWLING.

19 OVERS IN TORRID HEAT.

TIENTSIN, June 27th.

The outstanding individual performance of the Interport cricket match between Tientsin and Peking on the Min Yuan, which the home side won with four wickets to spare, was the magnificent bowling of M. Powell, of Peking. As a physical feat alone it was sufficiently remarkable. He bowled 19 consecutive overs, and though the luncheon interval intervened, at least 12 of these overs were bowled in the afternoon. And this on a day of torrid heat, with the temperature reaching three figures in the shade. His last over was as good as his first for endurance, consistency, and length his bowling was of a class apart.

Powell bowls well over medium pace, has a beautifully easy action, and delivers from his full height. Five balls of every over would be dead on the stumps, and he had to be played—and played most watchfully—the whole time. It is probably accurate to say that he did not send down more than half a dozen loose balls the whole time. Next to Powell's bowling, Campbell's batting stood out, Mingling caution with courage, and picking out the right ball to hit, Campbell was batting nearly two hours for his 41. The duel between him and Powell at a critical stage of the match, when a sudden rot set in, among the local batsmen, was one of the dramatic passages of the game.

Peking won the toss, and naturally decided to bat. Pritchard and Williams going in to face Bandinel and Johansson. Both batsmen were careful, Pritchard, however, getting a couple of good hits to the leg boundary. With the score at 22 he completely misjudged a slower ball from the left-hander and was clean bowled.

Jeffery joined Williams, and the two men scored steadily if somewhat slowly. Williams combined a singularly skilful defence with admirable placing. Two or three times the Peking skipper was tempted to "have a go," but edged the ball on each occasion, and for the greater part of his innings he wisely restrained himself, though he is a natural and powerful hitter. With the score at 68 he jumped right in front in an attempt to pull a short-pitched ball from Morton, missed the ball, and was clearly out "leg before." Jeffrey almost immediately followed him to the tent, being caught by Oake behind the wicket from a high mis-hit off Morton.

Of the remaining batsmen Paton alone put up any serious resistance. Using the long handle, he brought off several daring pulls to the leg boundary before he had his middle stump knocked out of the ground by Morton. Peking were all out for 132.

Tientsin had 25 minutes' batting before lunch, and scored 48 for the loss of Pryor's wicket. Bandinel and Pryor opened against Powell and Pritchard, and this partnership produced the brightest batting of the whole match. While Pencil maintained a watchful defence against the difficult bowling of Powell, and occasionally drove him along the carpet through the covers, Pryor reaped a rapid harvest of runs off Pritchard, the Peking slow bowler, who was unable to find his length. Campbell stayed with Pencil till the luncheon interval, when the score was 48 for 1. Both teams sat down to tiffin together in the Masonic Hall, and resumed play at 3 o'clock. The breeze which sprang up before the adjournment, and blew the dust about the field, died down in the afternoon, and it was very oppressive when Tientsin resumed batting. Pencil in attempting a second run from a drive past mid-off Powell, was brilliantly run out by Austin, who hit the wicket from fairly well out.

Hodgson joined Campbell, and both watched Powell skilfully, while treating the bowling from the other end with scant respect. They carried the score to 90 when Hodgson, in trying to drive Powell, was bowled by much the same ball that upset Pryor's wicket. Then came a sudden turn in the game, three good wickets falling for very few runs.

With 3 wickets down for 101, Bandinel joined Campbell, and the pair soon settled the issue. Bandinel took his life in both hands, hit merrily, was missed twice, and survived to the end. With the score at 120 for 6, the Tientsin Captain took pity on the visitors, and suggested that in view of the great heat, and the trying time Peking had had in the field, the match be forthwith concluded, a course which Peking were only too glad to adopt. Tientsin thus won by 7 runs and 4 wickets.

(Continued on next column.)

TENNIS LEAGUE.

"C" DIVISION.

RECREIO v. NETHERLANDS.

In a mid-week match played yesterday, the Club do Recreio met and beat the Netherlands Tennis Club on their own courts by 15 games. The scores ran close in the first and second rounds but the Portuguese asserted their superiority in the third and last round by winning all three sets. H. Remedios and R. Hyndman won one set at 11-6.

The detailed scores were as follows:—

A. Remedios and A. V. Remedios (Recreio)..... 6-5
beat C. de Bruyn and A. Ramondt..... 4-7
lost to P. Marks and G. Heintzen..... 7-4
beat H. J. Knottnerus and F. Lafleur..... 17-16

L. Carvalho and C. Basto (Recreio)..... 5-6
lost to C. de Bruyn and A. Ramondt..... 9-2
beat H. J. Knottnerus and F. Lafleur..... 8-3
..... 22-11

H. Remedios and R. Hyndman (Recreio)..... 4-7
lost to C. de Bruyn and A. Ramondt..... 2-8
beat H. J. Knottnerus and F. Lafleur..... 19-15

LAWN BOWLS.

PROBABLE NEW CLUB FOR LEAGUE.

There is a movement on foot among several members of the Peak Club to take up Lawn Bowls. A green has already been laid out and all that is necessary now is for some one to set the ball metaphorically and literally rolling. One very influential member is endeavouring to interest other members and it will not be surprising to hear before long that the Peak Club will have joined the ranks of the Colony's Bowling Club.

Enquiries have been made with regard to the second-hand "woods" with which the Peak Club intend to start, and it is thought inadvisable to purchase new ones for the present. If the game takes on the Club will in all probability join the League next season. Certainly the game will be on a "high level."

In spite of the heat, Peking fielded most admirably. One or two catches were dropped, but the grounding was almost faultless, and Tientsin always had to fight for their runs. Boundaries were hard to get, for the sandy outfield was so soft that the ball often dropped dead, and travelled very slowly along the ground.

Scores:—

Peking.
E. A. P. Pritchard, b Bandinel..... 15
E. M. P. Williams, l.b.w., b Morton..... 26
E. W. Jeffery, c Oake, b Morton..... 14
M. Powell, c Johansson, b Bandinel..... 11
J. E. Jupp, l.b.w., b Morton..... 2
A. C. L. Paton, b Morton..... 20
B. K. Wallace, c and b..... 7
W. E. Austin, st. Waddell, b Wamsley..... 3
W. P. W. Turner, not out..... 8
S. M. Carlisle, b Ratcliffe..... 4
W. H. E. Thomas, st. Waddell, b Wamsley..... 5
Extras..... 7
Total..... 122

Tientsin.

W. V. Pencil, run out..... 21
W. Pryor, b Powell..... 28
R. S. Campbell, not out..... 41
G. D. Hodgson, b Powell..... 12
W. Waddell, c Pritchard, b W. Thomas..... 1
J. B. Johansson, c Wallace, c..... 0
C. J. Oake, b Jeffery..... 16
J. M. Bandinel, not out..... 9
Extras..... 9
Total (for 6 wks.)..... 120

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.
Powell..... 19 6 38 2
Pritchard..... 4 0 34 0
Jeffery..... 12 0 43 1
Thomas..... 3 1 6 2

CANTON ATHLETES.

TRIAL GAMES IN HONG KONG.

SELECTION OF TEAMS FOR FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD.

A group of Canton athletes arrived in Hong Kong yesterday (Monday) afternoon, some being on their way to compete in the China National meeting for the selection of China's representatives at the Far Eastern Olympiad, others simply coming to play Hong Kong Chinese for the honour of representing South China at that meeting.

Canton defeated Hong Kong in both the volley ball and the basket ball matches played in Canton last Sunday, and should the Canton teams again do well in the second matches this (Tuesday) afternoon, Canton will undertake the responsibility of selecting and financing the South China volley ball and basket ball teams to Shanghai.

Canton has also sent to Hong Kong football, tennis, and swimming teams. The Canton officials, it is understood, do not consider they are any match for Hong Kong in these branches of sport, but games have to be played before they will concede to Hong Kong the privilege of nominating tennis and football candidates from South China to the China Unit.

Canton will play Hong Kong at football this (Tuesday) afternoon at Sookunpo, probably at 5 or 5.30 o'clock; volley ball, at Queen's College Ground, 5 o'clock; and basket ball, Ying Wa College, in the morning.

NEXT NIGHT FETE.

The next night fete of the Victoria Recreation Club is to be held on Saturday, July 30th. The programme has not yet been arranged.

Water Polo.

A meeting is to be held this week of members of the V.R.C. with regard to arrangements of the Water Polo season. A general meeting of Clubs to arrange details is to be held next week.

DAVIS CUP.

DANES DEFEAT CZECHS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRAGUE, July 11th.

Denmark has eliminated Czechoslovakia from the Davis Cup contest, winning 3 matches to 2.

A TRADE REVIVAL RELAPSES.

ENGINEERS' FEWER HOPES BUT BIG HOPE.

Trade in the British engineering, which showed a marked improvement during March, relapsed during April.

According to figures issued by the British Engineering News Service, exports of machinery in April amounted to 36,522 tons, compared with 43,169 tons in the previous month and with a monthly average for the first quarter of 30,600 tons.

But while admitting that the anticipated and much-desired revival of trade activity has not yet been definitely evidenced itself, the industry spokesmen derive encouragement from the view that this revival "is only postponed."

Ground for Hope.

Facts which, according to them, indicate an increasing rate of activity are:—
The steady reduction of unemployment in the engineering industries.
The unprecedented quantities of iron and steel, both of home production and imported from abroad, booked for consumption by the shipbuilding engineering and other metal industries.

Recent engineering and business developments reported include the installing by Henry Simon, Ltd., Manchester, of an up-to-date mechanical loading, handling, and storage plant for dealing with the huge deposits of phosphate of lime on the islands of Nauru and Ocean Island, in the South Pacific, the scheme to the order of the British Phosphate Commissioners.

The British Ropeway Engineering Co., Ltd., report a contract from India for an aerial ropeway 10 miles in length for the Anamallay Tea Planters' Association.—Daily Chronicle.

TRIALS OF A YOUNG CRICKET "PRO."

HOW THE OLDER HANDS HELP AND CRITICISE.

THE ESSEX WAY.

[BY J. CUTMORE (THE ESSEX FIRST WICKET BATSMAN).]

When I returned to the pavilion at Leyton after being caught by Fred Root in the slips for a miserable 4 runs in the match with Worestershire just ended I said to Jack Russell, "I can't do a thing right; I can't get runs."

"No, Jimmy, you won't if you don't stay out there, but don't get thinking that way. You're having a bad time, that's all."

That's how "Pa" Russell talks to us at Leyton. A little later he went out and had a glorious knock of 84, and then came back to give like a tonic.

For a young cricketer a bad time is a trying experience. With the older players a bad patch doesn't mean so much because those who have the power to keep you in or out of the team know that the bad time will, soon pass. With the youngsters they may get to think that the lad of promise is not going to ripen after all.

A Second Trial.

Naturally, I am keen on not letting my county down, for they have given me every encouragement. They took me, even though I had been tried for another county. At one time I was qualifying for Glamorgan, but there they could see nothing in me.

After I had spent some time in the Navy I played for Cardiff, believing I would prove useful to the Welsh county. But in two seasons' cricket I did not do enough to satisfy them that I was up to county standard. So back I came to Walthamstow, sadder, if wiser.

I came back to my mark, so to speak, and then got off again. In view of my performances for Walthamstow Thursday and the local Polytechnic I was sent along to Leyton, and had a trial game with a view to a job on the staff.

I did a little batting and some bowling. After the trial game Mr. Douglas came to me and said: "We'll take you on. You bowled badly in the match, but there's something in you. Now come over to the nets."

In 1925 I got my county cap. Of course, a player may take part in many matches before this is awarded. I have every reason for remembering the morning that I got mine.

"Wear That."

We were to play Lancashire. Our skipper came to me and threw me a little screw-up parcel. "Wear that, and for heaven's sake don't get out to-day to such a wretched shot as that you made yesterday."

It was my county cap. I wore it, and went out to make my biggest score in county cricket against the finest bowling side in the country. I have yet to beat that score of 134, but I feel sure I will.

That year I got my thousand runs, and topped those figures in 1926. Fifteen hundred runs looked pretty good to me, all things considered. Now I am beginning to feel anxious.

There are several other players in the eleven who get the benefit of some healthy advice from Russell and the skipper. As a side I don't think there can be another so anxious as we are to see each other do well.

"Hit Fred Root."

Things were not going well with Essex when it came to J. Hipkin's turn to bat last Saturday. Seven wickets for 190 was not good. A word of encouragement was badly needed.

We lads are always being told not to care or think about the fellow that's bowling. Said Russell to Hipkin: "You go in and hit Fred Root. You can do it! He doesn't like left-handers. Half an hour from you and we're all set again."

So Hipkin, after treating his sore gums (he had been to the dentist in the morning) went out with Russell's final warning: "Don't be afraid of Root's leg-trap—hit him!"

He made a gallant 68 in just over the hour.

A Wretched Stroke.

Now Hipkin got out to a wretched stroke, so I was not surprised when the skipper came in to see him. We had been overjoyed at seeing him pulling and driving so well but were disappointed at not being able to make a stroke which, as Jack Russell said, was a disgrace to any Saturday afternoon cricketer.

Nichols and myself were rubbing Joe down when Mr. Douglas came in. Of course, he was as pleased as we were at Hipkin's fine innings, but like all keen skippers the greatest crime any batsman can be guilty of—hitting at a plain, straight ball with a crisp bat.

(Continued on next column.)

ELECTRICITY'S ADVANCE.

FAMOUS STEAM ENGINEERING FIRM TO WIND UP.

FOUR YEARS OF LOSS.

MANCHESTER, May 22nd.

The firm of Messrs. Yates and Thom, of Canal Engineering Works, Blackburn, are this week to have an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders for the purpose, if thought fit, of passing a resolution to the effect that the Company be wound up voluntarily. If passed by a three-fourths majority, the motion will be submitted for confirmation to a subsequent meeting with an additional resolution that Mr. Frank Thom and Mr. W. H. Davies be appointed joint voluntary liquidators.

In a letter to the shareholders, Sir William Thom, managing director, states: "The recent annual reports of the directors and the accounts of this Company have shown the actual trading of the Company during the last three or four years has resulted in a loss. On the other hand, the dividends and rents recoverable by the Company have enabled the Company not only to pay all interest charges on its debenture stock and preference shares but also a dividend on its ordinary stock. Competition in our branch of the engineering industry is keener now than it has ever been. Most of our customers are engaged in the cotton trade, which is passing through a long period of depression, which has reached upon our own industry. The steady advance in the use of electricity and the numerous large power-stations erected in different parts of the country are making great inroads into our business. This competition will continue and become more severe. For some time we have found it impossible to keep our men and our machines working at anything like a reasonable production. Every endeavour has been made to find new manufactures to increase our output, without success. A turnover to a new branch of engineering would entail a large capital expenditure, coupled with considerable risk and doubtful results."

No Favourable Outlook. "The Company is financially sound, but the general trading is at present being carried on at such a loss that a few more years under similar conditions would result in a loss to the shareholders, which to-day can be avoided. At the present time the Company has sufficient assets to ensure payment in full of its outstanding debenture stock and its creditors, and in addition 20s. in the pound to the preference shareholders, with the probability of a similar eventual payment to the ordinary shareholders. As managing director since the formation of the Company, I regret to state that I see no favourable outlook for the future, and I have very reluctantly come to the conclusion that our section of the engineering industry is doomed. This view is shared by my co-directors and our considered opinion is that the liquidation of the Company is the only possible means of saving the shareholders' capital."

A Great History. The history of the firm furnishes one of the romances of the commercial world. Since its establishment in the first quarter of last century, it has grown with the industrial development of Lancashire. Originally it was little more than a blacksmith's shop, but in the course of time department after department has been added. It was formerly known as Messrs. Yates & Thom, but the late Mr. William Thom, who died in 1913, and who started as an apprentice with the firm, was taken into partnership after successful service as manager. In normal times considerable more than 1,000 employees were on the firm's books, and they produced a great number of boilers annually for various industries, the average being 200 per annum, and the bulk being of the Lancashire high-pressure type. Their "Union" engines are renowned in every part of the world.—Manchester Guardian.

"J.W.H.T." on "Balance."

"Wherever did you pick up that ghastly stroke?" he demanded. "You go out there and play some beautiful cricket and then get out to a shot that would have got you kicked out from a schoolboys' team. You must have balance, my son. Balance. You hear the people cheering and then you get excited. You lose your head. You almost spoil a wonderful innings. You're a good boy. Bravo!"

When the skipper had gone Jack added that he was right. And the little homily that followed not only did Hipkin good but the rest of us, too.

That's how Essex play cricket. Many of us have a lot to learn. We find our dressing-room talks very helpful.

CANADA TO-DAY.

WHEAT GROWING FACTS AND FIGURES.

TRIUMPHS OF GARNET VARIETY.

In view of increasing emigration to Canada—a flow to which every part of the Old Land is contributing—an article by a Canadian special correspondent to the *Western Weekly News* (Plymouth) on the Dominions as the future principal source of the world's wheat supply will be read with interest. The correspondent writes:

Some important world factors governing the production and distribution of wheat have tended recently to direct greater attention to grain-growing in Canada. It is a phase of Dominion agriculture upon which is founded a great and elaborate industry, yet one which, with the rapid development of other branches of agriculture, has tended to fall into the background. Wheat is the fundamental crop of Canadian farming and in expert, far-sighted opinion is likely to remain so. In 1926 Canada had 22,768,449 acres devoted to wheat, estimated to have returned 17.5 bushels to the acre, or a total of 405,938,000 bushels. Canada's acreage in wheat was exceeded only by that of the United States and British India, while the Dominion yield is second only to that of the United States. It is estimated that the Canadian wheat crop in 1926 returned \$88,534,600 to its producers, as compared with \$91,823,440 in 1925, and \$94,072,400 in 1924. According to the last Canadian census, from the wheat crop alone in 1926 an average of approximately \$130 was distributed to every farm in Canada.

Northern Limits. Certain events have, I repeat, recently combined considerably to widen the future possibilities of wheat-growing in Canada—broad as these already were. The wheat belt in the West was definitely placed farther north in 1926, when the exhibits adjudged to be the best on the North American Continent in that year came from the Peace River country of Northern Alberta, 600 miles north of the international border! One would long hesitate now to put northern limits to that belt, especially in view of the possibilities of Garnet wheat, and other rapidly maturing varieties which may yet be developed.

Garnet Wheat. Garnet wheat has fully justified the great expectations placed in it. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture states that reports from farmers are unanimous on the one vital claim that it ripens ten days earlier than Marquis. The yields also have been highly satisfactory and some extraordinary ones reported. Along the northern edge of the agricultural belt in the three prairie provinces, where the frost menace is so great as to make grain-growing uncertain, Garnet wheat has come through splendidly. While other varieties were nipped and rendered uneatable except for chicken feed, Garnet was a good marketable product. It has rolled back the northern boundary of agriculture in Canada from 100 to 150 miles, bringing all the meadow and lake country from Port Nelson and Fort Churchill to the Rocky Mountains within the dominion of the plough.

Great Markets. With this vast area made available for wheat-growing, and the assurance of a steadily increasing acreage being brought under cultivation through immigration, it is natural to ponder the future distribution of Canadian wheat. At present over 80 per cent. of the Canadian crop is available for export, and while this proportion may be reduced the process will be exceedingly gradual. Canada, as far ahead as one can see, must expect to export the greater part of her crop. It is, therefore, of vital interest to note the opinions of experts on this score.

In the twelve months ending December, 1926, Canada exported 250,116,188 bushels, worth \$72,595,630. Ten years ago, in 1916, wheat exports from the Dominion were 187,746,469 bushels, worth \$24,679,389, and twenty years ago 40,339,402 bushels, worth \$6,731,678. In 1926 the United Kingdom took 132,930,150 bushels, worth \$22,292,890; and the United States, 8,183,559 bushels, worth \$22,222,016. In 1916, under the stimulus of war necessity, the United Kingdom took 140,414,411 bushels of Canadian wheat, worth \$30,741,648, and in 1906 there were no exports whatever. The United States in 1916 took 9,365,331 bushels of wheat, worth \$21,768,498, and in 1906, 3,831,938 bushels, worth \$596,321.

Dominion a Bigger Exporter.

Mr. Frederick Hudd, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, recently stated at Winnipeg: "Western Canada will one day become the bread basket of the United States."

(Continued on next column.)

IN AN IRISH POLICE COURT.

ANNIE'S LAST BUS.

[R. E. CONDER.]

Innocent Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, being a devoted couple and dutiful citizens, went forth together to vote in the board of guardians elections. Mr. Kelly, as head of the house, first entered the polling booth, then went outside to wait for his wife. Mrs. Kelly lingered, and soon Mr. Kelly's anxiety gave way to irritation.

What followed was not clear, for the policeman who arrested Mr. Kelly for being drunk and disorderly said all that he could make out was there had been a row about a candidate, "the usual row about candidates," he added cynically.

By the way, Irish policemen never say "alteration"—always "row," an eloquent word I commend to the London Metropolitan Police.

"Is the wife here?" asked Mr. O'Donoghue, the magistrate. "Indeed I am," said Mrs. Kelly, rising by the side of the dock and waving a 10s. note.

The magistrate glanced at the note and made it so.

Mr. Doyle from U.S.A., on a visit to the land of his forefathers, was so filled with the spirit of the old country that he began to tell the story of his life to a constable.

"Don't get drunk again and go home," ordered the magistrate, but the smiling Mr. Doyle from U.S.A. made no promise.

"It's terribly exhausting kind of work," pleaded John the docker. "A few drinks knocked me off my balance yesterday because I was tired, but, praise be, there is a bit of a rush of work."

Whether John the docker was grateful for the work for its own sake or because the exercise would enable him to retain his balance under the alcoholic handicap was in doubt, but his 29 convictions proved him to be a hard-working drinker.

Annie, a young and slim brunette, has a habit, so it was said, of missing her last bus to Newry. She missed it on Empire Day, and having obtained supper and bed on the strength of her story, said she only had her fare to Newry and would send on the 6s. 6d. due. She did not.

According to complaints received by the police, she was always missing her last bus to Newry, and when a constable heard her relating how she had missed the bus for the ninth time he found her freg lodgings in the police station.

Annie, who made faces at the constable from the dock, was reminded in order that other people could declare that she had missed the last bus to Newry at their expense.

Passing into the summons court, where Mr. Toppin, the magistrate, was commanding at regular intervals, a crowd of women to cease from irregular chattering, I heard a plump, determined, middle-aged woman declare that she had paid for three summonses and she would not be content with one.

"How much did you pay?" asked a solicitor.

"I gave 6s. to a wee man out there," replied the complainant. "Anyway I gave him 3s. 6d. and my son gave him half a crown."

"I expect the wee man left the court when you went into the box," observed the solicitor.

"It is about time this thing was stopped. I want to see him," declared the magistrate.

"You will find it hard to catch him, sir," remarked the solicitor pessimistically.

Mr. Toppin looked very grim and severe, but he had a kind heart, as was shown in the case of a man who, owing to the rent brought 21 to court. Mr. Toppin paid the other £1 and sent the debtor home happy with a receipt.

States." In this he merely reiterated the opinions of leading economists of the Republic, many of whom have been dogmatic on the subject.

Senator Calder, of New York, not long ago declared his conviction that the United States would soon fall behind Canada in the production of wheat, and the Dominion ultimately develop several times the Republic's wheat acreage. Mr. Herbert Hoover, American Food Controller during the war, has almost definitely fixed the time when the United States will become a wheat importer. The tendency is unquestionably in this direction, and Canada can look forward to increasing exports to that country.

In such circumstances, and with the uncertainties of supplies from India, where crops sometimes fail, together with the fact that Orientals in India, China, and Japan are consuming more wheat products, Canada likely to become Britain's chief source of supply.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

European passengers per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, on July 11th, for Hong Kong:—Mr. P. W. Blackwell, Mr. L. Dava, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fleming, Lieut. J. F. Milburn, Mr. L. Osorio, Mr. C. A. Partridge, Mrs. M. Richards, Mr. P. L. Sherman, Mr. C. Thwaites, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Todd, Mr. J. H. Tucker, Lt. Comdr. F. Baltzly, Mr. J. L. McPherson. For Shanghai:—Mr. A. Lachon, Mr. E. Lachon, Miss A. Lachon, Hon. M. L. Quezon, Mr. E. Buencamino, Mr. T. Ramos, Mr. R. F. Trias, Dr. A. D. Vazquez, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Angara, Mr. A. L. Rao, Mrs. C. B. Kitchen, Mrs. A. W. Atkins and infant, Miss C. E. Sutherland. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Wm. W. Arnold, Mrs. K. B. Arnold, Mr. W. B. Arnold, Miss M. A. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Byrns, Mr. J. W. Byrns, Jr., Mr. H. J. Drane, Mrs. M. W. Drane, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Leatherwood, Miss M. Leatherwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lehlbach, Mr. J. G. Strong, Mrs. F. E. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. R. Simmons and infant, Master R. G. Simmons, Miss J. Simmons, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Whiteley, Masters R. and G. Whiteley. For Vancouver:—Mrs. M. J. Buckel, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Farrell, Mrs. A. M. Hall, Miss T. A. Quonnan, Mr. A. M. Stewart, Miss B. Hall, Mr. C. V. Russell, Mr. A. L. Ruder, Miss L. Ruder, Mrs. J. Wyllie, Master J. S. Wyllie, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Lazansky, Mr. Lazansky, Miss E. Lazansky, Master R. Lazansky, and Miss R. Lazansky.

European passengers per s.s. *Haruna Maru*, from London via ports on July 10th, for Hong Kong:—Mr. C. W. O. Dorser, Mr. A. Van Duijssen, Mr. Louis J. Nelson, Mrs. Evelyn Nelson, Mr. H. L. Teves, Mrs. Vysel Teves, Mr. H. J. Veth, Mr. John Forbes, Miss Valerie Kettlewell, Miss Kettlewell, Master Kettlewell, Mr. Lewis M. Morrison, Mr. Michael Podolsky, Dr. Eugene de Souza, Mr. Antoine Gorayeb. Through passengers:—Mr. E. J. Allen, Mr. T. Brunskill, Mr. J. N. Barnett, Mr. D. J. Evans, Mrs. R. M. Evans, Mr. H. M. Gilmore, Mr. N. Hall, Mr. T. Henbury, Mrs. L. M. Henbury, Master T. J. Henbury, Miss E. F. Henbury, Master L. R. Henbury, Mr. J. D. Heeringa, Mr. Wm. A. McKelland, Mr. R. J. Nicholson, Mr. F. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Oettingham, Mrs. T. Oettingham, Mr. A. S. Potter, Rev. G. Parma, Mr. H. Roe, Mr. R. Sicking, Marquis and Marchioness M. Hosokawa.

Per s.s. *President Grant*, on July 11th:—For Hong Kong: Mr. Luciano De La Cruz, Miss Edna Montrel Olvera, Mr. Jean Montrel Olvera. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Claypool, Miss Constance Claypool, Mr. H. B. Van Brunt. For Kobe: Mr. F. P. Chamberlain. For Yokohama: Mr. Charles N. Ferrier. For Seattle: Miss Kathleen Holmes, Miss Dorothy Holmes, and Mr. Alfred H. Waller. Per s.s. *President Lincoln*, on July 10th:—For Hong Kong: Mr. Chin Tan Wah, Mr. Wong Lin Chong, and Mr. Yung Dot. For Manila: Lieut. Comdr. Ellsworth Davis, Mr. R. P. Douglas, Lieut. Comdr. James M. Doyle, Mr. George Dufek, Mr. and Mrs. Leon C. Grove, Mr. Navisio Inez, Miss Marion Keene, Mr. John O. Lambrecht, Mr. William McGibbon, Miss Mabel Sedgwick, Mrs. Evone Tait, Mr. Virgil R. Wetzel, Mr. F. P. Williams, and Lieut. Comdr. Geo. B. Wilson.

Per s.s. *Haruna Maru*, on July 11th:—Marquis and Marchioness Hosokawa, Mr. H. M. Gilmore, Mr. F. E. Shaw, Engineer Comdr. E. J. Allen, Mr. A. S. Potter, Mrs. Goebingio, Mr. Tjong Oettingham, Mrs. B. Oettingham, Mr. R. P. H. Beavan, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. d'Eca, Miss A. F. d'Eca, Mrs. T. Johns, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. C. F. Wevill, Mr. A. M. d'Eca, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Evans, Miss L. Vedrenne, Mr. and Mrs. E. Martin, Mr. O. Widmer, Mr. A. Sickingar, Mr. N. Hall, Mr. T. Brunskill, Mr. W. A. McKelland, Mr. R. J. B. Nicholson, Rev. G. Parma, Mr. T. Newton, Mr. H. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. T. Henbury, Master T. J. Henbury, and Miss E. F. Henbury.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Yokohama yesterday at 7.30 a.m. and left at 5 p.m. She is due at Hong Kong on July 18th at 5 p.m. and leaves for Manila on July 19th at 5 p.m.

The B.I. ste. *Taru* will leave for Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka at 6 a.m. on Thursday, July 14th.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: South Wall Basin, *Aphie*, *Mooren*, and *Faulkner*; East Wall Basin, Subs. *L.3*, *L.15* and *L.19*; West Wall Dock, *Indictive*; In Dock, *Wishart*, *Wild Swan* and *Mazatlan*; Takoo Dock, *Pozoglove*; Buoy 2, *Wanderer*; Buoy 8, *Titanica*; Buoy 18, *Ruthenia*; Buoy 19, U.S.S. *Helena*; Buoy 25, *Khark*.

TROUBLED WITH ITCHY ECZEMA On Hands and Wrists. Healed by Cuticura.

"I was troubled with eczema on my hands and wrists. The skin became dry and itched and burned dreadfully. It was impossible for me to cook or wash, and at night I could not get my rest on account of the irritation. I used other remedies but with no good results. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It helped me so I purchased more and in three months I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. E. Richards, North Fen, Bourne, Lincs., Eng.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, regulated by Cuticura Ointment, will keep the skin and scalp healthy. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample each free address: E. Harvey & Sons, Ltd., 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Also for mail orders with price. Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship "DANMARK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of The Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the 16th of July, 1927, at 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Abo on the 14th of July, 1927, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undersigned before the 19th of July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5109]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 11th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	At Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.79	29.79	29.77
Temperature...	85	82	89
Humidity...	75	87	70
Wind...			
Direction...	SSE	SE	West
Force...	2	1	2
Weather...	O	O	C
Rain...	0.10	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 10th: 88
Lowest open-air Temperature, 11th: 82

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 12th to 18th, 1927.

		High Water.	Low Water.				
Days of Week	Date	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.		
Tues.	12	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
		6 54	6 39	0 35	2 39		
Wed.	13	7 28	7 11	1 10	2 39		
		9 25	8 39	3 12	0 38		
Thur.	14	8 6	7 55	1 44	2 39		
		10 13	8 39	3 50	0 42		
Fri.	15	8 40	7 55	2 19	2 39		
		10 59	4 0	4 29	0 1		
Sat.	16	9 38	8 0	2 37	2 39		
		11 44	4 11	5 10	0 0		
Sun.	17	10 23	7 9	3 38	2 39		
		12 0	4 1	5 53	0 2		
Mon.	18	10 28	4 1	4 24	2 39		
		11 13	7 6	6 38	0 5		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 12th.....	5.46 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
" 13th.....	5.46	7.11
" 14th.....	5.47	7.11
" 15th.....	5.47	7.11
" 16th.....	5.48	7.10
" 17th.....	5.48	7.10
" 18th.....	5.49	7.10
" 19th.....	5.49	7.10
" 20th.....	5.49	7.10
" 21st.....	5.50	7.09
" 22nd.....	5.50	7.09
" 23rd.....	5.51	7.08
" 24th.....	5.51	7.08
" 25th.....	5.51	7.07
" 26th.....	5.52	7.07
" 27th.....	5.52	7.06
" 28th.....	5.52	7.06
" 29th.....	5.53	7.05
" 30th.....	5.53	7.05
" 31st.....	5.54	7.05

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "IXION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 11th July.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th July, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

11th July, 1927. [5112]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "NOVARA."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 11th JULY, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ALEX., COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GONNARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 31st July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 11th July, 1927. [5111]

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE-TROTTERS FROM HONG KONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER

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With Illustrations, Maps and Flags. PRICE \$1.75

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ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

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Depth on Centre of

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TELEPHONE No. 212.

CALL FLAG: "C" OVER "ANS. PENNANT."

[61]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "NYANZA."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 7th JULY, 1927.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf, B.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GONNARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 27th July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5106]

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5106]

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5106]

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5106]

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5106]

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Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5106]

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5106]

Hong Kong, 8th July, 1927. [5106]

JAVA THE WONDERLAND

SPEND YOUR SUMMER HOLIDAYS IN JAVA.

BEAUTIFUL HILL RESORTS GLORIOUS SCENERY.

Next Sailings from Hong Kong:—

S.S. "TIKEMBANG" ... 14th July to BATAVIA direct.
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EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong or On About	Sailing Month or On About
TAIPING	In Port	15th July
CHANGTE	8th August	15th August
TAIPING	8th September	13th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [5]

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER"	Via Suez Canal	14th July.
S.S. "HELENUS"	Via Suez Canal	31st July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	14th August.
S.S. "MENTOR"	Via Suez Canal	28th August.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	Via Suez Canal	11th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
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HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON. [3]



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
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s.s. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON,
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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (MAIL SERVICE)

Steamers.	Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
SPHINX	...	...	19th July
PAUL LECAT	...	...	2nd Aug.
AMAZON	17th June	19th July	10th Aug.
CHENONOUX	1st July	2nd Aug.	30th Aug.
ATHOS II	29th July	30th Aug.	27th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	11th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class 1st Class...\$ 99. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class...\$ 85. 0d. Od.
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Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
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For full Particulars, apply to—
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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [3]

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

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AND NEW YORK



M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" 28th July, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

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Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprinee. King's Building. [18]

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It secures out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scurvy, glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, gonorrhea, Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIVE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

July 10th.
Alexander Kistland, Norwegian str., 1,805 tons, Capt. Wm. Ashbjornsen, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C46.—Wallem & Co.

Baron Ogilvy, British str., 2,035 tons, Capt. J. M. C. Watt, from Calcutta, which port she left on July 22nd, with 4,535 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. B47.—Dodwell & Co.

Gemma, Dutch str., 5,337 tons, Capt. P. Bronwer, from Foochow, which port she left on July 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24.—J.C.J.L.

Haruna Maru, Japanese str., 10,420 tons, Capt. Kantaro Okamoto, from Middlesbrough, London, via Singapore and port. The first mentioned port she left on May 21st, with 720 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,350 tons, Capt. W. J. Booker, from Shanghai and Swatow, with 218 tons of general cargo, of Hong Kong and 2,100 tons for Canton, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

President Lincoln, American str., 3,350 tons, Capt. H. L. Jones, from Seattle and Shanghai. The former port she left on June 21st and the latter on July 8th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. S. Ho Yuan, from Antau, with a general cargo, lying at Luau Cheong Wharf.—Hook Hoi S.S. Co.

Times Maru, Japanese str., 1,304 tons, Capt. T. Nakamura, from Keelung, which port she left on July 8th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B51.—M.B.K.

July 11th.
Empress of Asia, British str., 16,900 tons, Capt. L. D. Douglas, from Manila, which port she left on July 9th, with 1,000 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—C.P.S.S. Ltd.

Izumi, British str., 6,520 tons, from Singapore, which port she left on July 5th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—R. & S.

Kinzan Maru, Japanese str., 1,003 tons, Capt. K. Sakurai, from Dairen, which port she left on July 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B50.—O.S.K.

Novara, British str., 4,301 tons, Capt. P. C. Headlam, from London and Singapore. The former port she left on May 28th and the latter on July 6th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

President Grant, American str., 8,405 tons, Capt. M. M. Jensen, from Manila, which port she left on July 9th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—A.M.L.

Svalbard, Norwegian str., 1,435 tons, Capt. R. Jentoft, from Saigon, which port she left on July 6th, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—Fau Yuen Hong.

Sony Bo, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bouannour, from Port Bayard, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40.—Messageries Maritimes.

CLEARANCES.

July 11th.

Bintang, for Swatow.

Deli Maru, for Canton.

Izumi Maru, for Shanghai.

Izumi, for Shanghai.

Novara, for Canton.

President Lincoln, for Manila.

Prodor, for Saigon.

Sanjin Maru, for Keelung.

Shingo Maru, for Keelung.

Tjikarang, for Shanghai.

Uto, for Singapore.

Wong Shek Kung, for Ningpo.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Adrastra (Blue Funnel), due July 18th.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 29th.

Amazon (M.M.), due July 19th.

Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.

Arafa (E. & A.), due July 26th.

Athos II (M.M.), due August 30th.

Caledon (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 16th.

Chenancie (M.M.), due August 2nd.

D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.

Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due July 18th.

Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.

Garcia (B.I. & Apear), due July 25th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 19th.

Keemun (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.

Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.

Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 13th.

Malva (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

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JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

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THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

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KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT LINCOLN	...	Tuesday, July 18th
PRESIDENT MADISON	...	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON	...	Tuesday, Aug. 16th
PRESIDENT McKINLEY	...	Tuesday, Aug. 30th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	...	Tuesday, Sept. 13th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE SPECIAL LOW RATES

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From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	10 O'brg-S'mp'tn Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	20 P'mth-O'brg Aug. 26
July 27	San Francisco	Aquitania	Aug. 24	24 O'brg-S'mp'tn Aug. 30
Aug. 3	Seattle	Majestic	Sept. 3	3 O'brg-S'mp'tn Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Maratania	Sept. 6	6 P'mth-O'brg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	17 O'brg-S'mp'tn Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	21 O'brg-S'mp'tn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	1 O'brg-S'mp'tn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	5 O'brg-S'mp'tn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	15 O'brg-S'mp'tn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 23	23 O'brg-S'mp'tn Oct. 29
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 28	28 O'brg-S'mp'tn Nov. 4

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT GRANT	...	Wednesday, July 13th, 7 a.m.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	...	Wednesday, July 27th
PRESIDENT PIERCE	...	Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT	...	Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	...	Wednesday, Sept. 7th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.
VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—
PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—
GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT HAYES	...	Tuesday, July 18th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT POLK	...	Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	...	Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD	...	Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON	...	Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT HAYES	...	July 18th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	...	July 19th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT MADISON	...	July 25th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT POLK	...	Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE	...	Aug. 2nd, 6.00 p.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).

Telephone: Central 2177, 2478 & 795.

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "CALULU" will sail hence on the 4th AUGUST

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE & ADELAIDE

VIA MANILA, SANDAKAN, BALIKPAPAN, BABAU

and SAMARAI.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS, Queen's Building, Tel. C. 1030

17] Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 17th.

Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 20th.

Morea (P. & O.), due August 18th.

Muensterland (Hugo Stinnes Linien), due July 14th.

Naypore (P. & O.), due August 20th.

Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.

Nyanza (P. & O.), due September 14th.

Perseus (Blue Funnel), due July 17th.

Philoctetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.

Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.

Rhesenor (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 1st.

Santia (B.I. & Apear), due July 18th.

Taklue (B.I. & Apear), due to-morrow.

Tara (B.I. & Apear), due to-day.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	"NAMSANG" Tuesday, 12th July, at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	...	"WAISHING" Wednesday, 13th July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	...	"HOSANG" Thursday, 14th July, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	...	"CHIPSING" Thursday, 14th July, at 5 p.m.
CANTON	...	"FOOSHING" Friday, 15th July, at 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	"YUENSANG" Friday, 15th July, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	...	"HOPSANG" Sunday, 17th July, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	"FOOSHING" Wednesday, 20th July, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	...	"CHAKSANG" Thursday, 21st July, at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	...	"FOOKSANG" Saturday, 23rd July, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	...	"KWAISANG" Sunday, 24th July, at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	"HANGSANG" Wednesday, 27th July, at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	...	"LAISANG" Thursday, 28th July, at 8 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	...	"MINGSANG" Sunday, 31st July, at 8 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	...	"YATSHING" Sunday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.
	...	"KUMSANG" Tuesday, 2nd Aug. at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [8]

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	(via Oran) Noon, 19th July
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	(via Oran) 27th July
Motor Vessel "GLENGOYLE"	(via Oran) 24th August
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	(via Oran) 21st September

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENNAMOX"	...	Due Hong Kong, 27th July
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	...	4th August
Motor Vessel "GLENAFF"	...	18th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCHE"	...	6th September
Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE"	...	18th September

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EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 13	July 16	July 19	July 22	July 31
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25

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July 19	July 21	EMPERESS OF CANADA	July 30
Aug. 9	Aug. 11	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 20

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL AND THROUGH CARGOES GOOD.

FAIR ENTRIES.

With only twelve vessels arriving into port during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, the freight returns showed that the total amount of merchandise brought both for this Colony and for other ports was good.

Nine steamers discharged here a total of 14,144 tons of freights, of which 5,304 tons were accounted for by four British steamers. Among the cargo was two shipments of coal amounting to 5,735 tons. These were brought by the s.s. *Baron Ogilvy* (British) from Cornwall and by another Japanese vessel. The heaviest contributor of general cargo was the s.s. *President Lincoln*, from Seattle and Shanghai. She brought 2,038 tons for this port.

Through cargo amounted to 14,081 tons. This was manifested by six vessels, two British steamers being responsible for 2,712 tons. The two best returns were 6,230 tons and 3,350 tons; the former on the Norwegian ship *Gemma*, from Kobe and Poochong, and the latter on the *President Lincoln* from Seattle and Shanghai.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were: British, 5 arrivals and 4 departures; American, 2 arrivals; Dutch, 1 arrival and 1 departure; Norwegian, 1 arrival and 3 departures; Japanese, 2 arrivals and 3 departures; Chinese, 1 arrival and 1 departure.

Minor Offences.

Po Hing, the master of a cargo boat of King Chou, charged with attempting to leave the waters of the harbour during prohibited hours, pleaded guilty but stated that he was not conversant with the local regulations. He was fined \$10, with the usual alternative.

Four mistresses of cargo junkies, charged with lying inshore during dark hours between the Canton and Wing Lok Street Wharves, pleaded guilty and were severally fined \$10, with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment.

P. & O. s.s. "Novara."

The s.s. *Novara* of the P. & O. line came into the Hong Kong harbour yesterday for the first time. She is by no means a new vessel; but has been on the Europe-India run. She was built in 1912 by Cairns & Company of Greenock, and engaged by the same firm. Her dimensions are 446.7 feet length, by 52.2 feet beam, with a moulded depth of 30.6 feet, having a gross tonnage of 6,989 and net tonnage 4,301. Practically in ballast, she entered with a draft of 17.9 forward and 18.6 aft.

The *Novara* is a steel twin-screw vessel. At present she is commanded by Captain P. C. Headlam, and carries a crew of 34 Europeans and 113 Asiatics.

The *Novara* brought 70 tons of Government ammunitions and a large number of Naval ratings to relieve some of those now serving in ships on this station.

Japanese Liners.

Arriving on Sunday from London, via ports, the N.Y.K. s.s. *Japan Maru* had large number of passengers on board. For Hong Kong there were 83 disembarking, of whom 19 travelled first-class, 9 second-class, 1 intermediate-class and 71 steerage. Through passengers numbered 160, of whom 70 are first-class, 29 second-class, 16 intermediate-class and 39 steerage. The liner sailed yesterday for Shanghai and Japan.

"President Liners."

Two President liners were in port yesterday. The *President Lincoln* arrived from America and the North on Sunday, but was not moored at Kowloon Wharves until 7 a.m. that day. She brought a big mail from Canada, America and Shanghai, and this was discharged during the morning, but was somewhat delayed in reaching the G.P.O. owing to showers. The mail was all sorted by early afternoon, however. The *Lincoln* had on board only three cabin passengers for Hong Kong, and 16 for Manila, for which port she sailed last evening at six o'clock. She returns here next week-end, and sails for San Francisco, via ports, on Tuesday.

The other President liner was the s.s. *President Grant*, arriving from Manila yesterday morning with three cabin passengers for Hong Kong, six for Shanghai, two for Japan and three booked through for Seattle. The liner sails for Seattle to-morrow at 7 a.m.

Jumped Overboard.

Ng Yiu Fun, a Chinese steerage passenger on board the s.s. *President Lincoln* committed suicide on Sunday morning at 2.30 by jumping overboard.

G.P.R. Liner.

Arriving from Manila yesterday morning, the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* was a fairly full ship. She had on board a total passenger list of 375, of whom 58 were first-class, 44 second-class, 41 third-class, and 232 steerage. There were 17 first-class passengers for Hong Kong, 18 second-class and 13 third-class, and of the steerage passengers on board, 172 were discharged here. One is for Yokohama and 50 are booked to Victoria, B.C.

The majority of the other passengers are for Shanghai and Japan, and there are already on board ten first-class passengers for Vancouver and the same number second-class. The *Empress of Asia* sails on Wednesday for Vancouver, via ports. She is expected to have big bookings from this port.

Mails.

Mails arrived by all the above mentioned liners, the largest being on the *President Lincoln* from the North and on the *Atlat Maru* from Shanghai, which also brought Home and Europe mail via Siberia, the first for a fortnight. This steamer did not arrive in port until late afternoon, so it is possible that all the mail will not be available until this morning. Another Siberian mail is due to-day on the s.s. *Carnarvonshire*.

Next Week-end.

The Kowloon Wharves were fairly full yesterday, but next week-end, in addition to smaller ships, there will be four large liners at the wharves. The *Empress of Canada* is due from Vancouver and the North, and the *President Cleveland* the *President Hayes*, and the *Siberia Maru* are expected. All these liners bring mails from Canada, America, Japan and Shanghai, and possibly one or more will bring Siberian mail. The *Empress of Canada* sails for Manila on Tuesday next, returns here on August 1st, and sails for Vancouver on August 3rd. The *President Cleveland* sails for Manila at 6 p.m. next Tuesday, and leaves this port again on Wednesday, July 27th for Seattle. The *President Hayes* is on the round-the-world-run, and sails for Manila on the same day as the *Cleveland*, at 6 a.m.

Chinese Deck Passengers' Entry. There were 1,175 Chinese deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday. These came by seven steamers.

Government Ammunitions. The British steamer *Novara* brought 70 tons of Government ammunitions for Hong Kong yesterday.

Survivors of the "St. Francis Xavier." MANILA, July 5th. The officers and 12 of the crew of the steamer *St. Francis Xavier* which was stranded 300 miles west of Balabac strait have left Manila on the steamer *St. Albans* for Sydney, whence they will take another ship for New Caledonia. The French steamer had 13 officers. These and the crew and passengers were brought to Manila by the steamer *Dolius* last Sunday morning. The remaining crew of 39 Indo-Chinese sailors are now temporarily lodged at the customs detention house. The French consul and customs authorities are making arrangements for their early return to their country.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL IN TROUBLE.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

The master of the s.s. *Hirani*, a Norwegian vessel, was summoned on July 8th on two counts, for failing to fly the quarantine flag on arrival from Sweden on July 7th, and also for failing to proceed to the Quarantine Anchorage on arrival.

When the case was called before Lt.-Comdr. J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, Inspector Brown of the Water Police said that the vessel had left port and would not be back within three weeks. His Worship adjourned the case until this morning for a representative of the accused to put in an appearance.

The summons issued under Section 23 (1) of the Ordinance of 1899, had been taken out by Dr. T. M. Tsai, Assistant Health Officer of the Port. The maximum fine under the Ordinance was \$2,000.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALFPORE"	5,273	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,923	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,905	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOBEA"	10,953	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,965	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,905	24th Dec.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	15th July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,008	22nd July	do.
"SANTHA"	7,754	12th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (S. ITH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,660	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do.

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Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"NOVARA"	6,989	12th July, 8 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TARA"	6,322	14th July, 9 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka.
"SANTHA"	7,754	15th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,660	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOBEA"	10,953	19th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	20th Aug.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,923	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,986	16th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,965	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,905	26th Nov.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., 1928	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., 1928	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,965	18th Feb., 1928	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th Feb., 1928	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1928	do.
"MOBEA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1928	do.

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S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 4th Sept., 1927

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 25th July, 1927
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 22nd Aug., 1927

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